THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Comment on Stalin's Message to the Japanese

Malthus, Lysenko and Practical Forestation Plans

Ideological Deviations in the Ukraine and Turkmenia

Long-Distance Bus Service Expands

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Comment on Stalin's Message to the Japanese

MESSAGE FROM J. STALIN TO KIYOSHI IWAMOTO, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF KYODO AGENCY. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan 1, p. 1. Complete text:) Esteemed Gospodin [Russian term for Mr.] K. Iwamoto! I received your message requesting me to send New Year's greetings to the Japanese people.

There is no tradition among Soviet statesmen whereby the Prime Minister of a foreign state sends a message of good wishes to people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese people, whom misfortune has befallen in connection with a foreign occupation, compels me to make an exception to the rule and grant your request.

Please convey to the Japanese people my wishes for their freedom and happiness, my wishes for their complete success in their courageous struggle for the independence of their country.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have themselves experienced in the past the horrors of a foreign occupation, in which the Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore they fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them and believe that they will attain the rebirth and independence of their country just as the peoples of the Soviet Union did in their time.

I wish the Japanese workers liberation from unemployment and low wages, elimination of the high prices for mass consumers' goods and success in the struggle for preserving peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants liberation from the plight of owning little or no land, elimination of high taxes and success in the struggle for preserving peace.

I wish all the Japanese people and their intelligentsia complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan, revival and advancement of the economic life of the country, flowering of the national culture, science and art, and success in the struggle for preserving peace.

Respectfully,
J. Stalin.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON J. V. STALIN'S MESSAGE TO K. IWAMOTO, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF KYODO AGENCY. (Pravda, and Izvestia, Jan. 3, p. 3. 1800 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo (Tass)— On Jan. 1 the Japanese radio repeatedly reported Comrade J. V. Stalin's message to K. Iwamoto, Editor in Chief of the Kyodo Agency.

The morning broadcast of Radio Tokyo gave the contents of Comrade Stalin's message. Later radio commentator Rinichi Sasaki spoke on the message. ...

When we called on the Editor in Chief of the Kyodo Agency, Iwamoto, who received this message, he told us that the agency had requested the Prime Ministers of 18 countries of the world to send messages to the Japanese people and that only one, Premier Stalin, had sent his message on Jan. 1.

The Japanese commentator strives to see in the message, first of all, a diplomatic move directed against American policy on Japan.

The commentator states that "at all international conferences and meetings the representatives of the Soviet Union asserted that the establishment of American military bases in European countries, in accordance with the North Atlantic Pact, is the direct cause of the threat now hanging over Europe, and, in general, over the world. One can say that this assertion has now been completely extended to include Japan."

The commentator feels that J. V. Stalin's message "testifies to a new policy of the Soviet Union with respect to Japan."

The commentator continues: "We remember that on Nov. 7, 1951, on the anniversary of the revolution in the Soviet Union, the Soviet mission in Japan officially invited members of our government, headed by Prime Minister Yoshida, to a banquet. They say that this invitation was the first since the end of the war. Also in November, members of the Soviet mission visited the Diet and talked with Deputies about trade between Japan and the Soviet Union. Apart from this, more than ten economic leaders, headed by Ichiro Ishikawa, have received invitations to attend the International Economic Conference, planned for April, 1952, in Moscow, as representatives of Japan.

Recently, on Premier Stalin's birthday, Ikuo Oyama was awarded a Stalin Peace Prize. Oyama received this award as a fighter for peace, although he is not a Communist. In summing up all this, one can conclude that Premier Stalin's Jan. 1 message testifies to a new policy of the Soviet Union with respect to Japan."

Tokyo (Tass)—Radio Tokyo has broadcast a report by Hoberecht, manager of the UP's Far Eastern section, on diplomatic circles' reaction to Comrade J. V. Stalin's reply to K. Iwamoto, Editor in Chief of the Kyodo Agency. The report states: "One diplomatic representative declared that Premier Stalin's message is of exceptional importance. Another diplomatic representative noted the profound significance of Premier Stalin's message, which states that the Soviet peoples, having experienced foreign occupation in the past, well understand the sufferings of the Japanese people who are now living under foreign occupation.

"One person of high standing in Japan stated that Premier Stalin's message deserves special attention since on the whole it was made in a friendly spirit."

[Pravda and Izvestia of Jan. 1 also carry reports on the publication of Stalin's message from the Chinese People's Republic, Pakistan, India, Britain, the U.S.A., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Germany, Italy, France, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland.]

FOREIGN COMMENT ON J. V. STALIN'S MESSAGE TO K. IWAMOTO, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF KYODO NEWS AGENCY. (Pravda, Jan. 4, p. 3, 2800 words; Izvestia, 2500 words. Sample items:) U.S.A.—New York (Tass)—Comrade J. V. Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people, which expresses confidence that the Japanese people will achieve liberation from foreign occupation, naturally did not please the American occupiers. Therefore there is nothing surprising in the fact that not one large newspaper so far received has published the complete text of this important document, in spite of its brevity.

Not one American newspaper has commented on this message so far in editorials.

The silence of the American press is completely understandable, since it is American imperialism which is guilty of the fact that "misfortune has befallen the Japanese people in connection with a foreign occupation."

Although the American press prefers to keep silent about Comrade J. V. Stalin's message, at least for the present, American newspapers and magazines have carried numerous reports and articles in recent weeks which recognize the difficult position of Japan under American occupation. With crude arrogance the authors of these articles depict Japan as an American military base, as a source of superprofits for Wall Street, as a health resort for swaggering American officers who live in luxury at the expense of the American people.

France.—Paris (Tass)—The majority of Paris morning newspapers on Jan. 2 published reports on Comrade J. V. Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people.

Humanité published this document in full on the first page with a portrait of Comrade J. V. Stalin in the middle of the same page.

Liberation gave an account of Comrade J. V. Stalin's message under the large headline: "We sympathize with your struggle against foreign occupiers—Stalin tells Japanese."

French bourgeois newspapers limited themselves to short news reports on Comrade J. V. Stalin's message. Combat pub-

lished the contents of Comrade J. V. Stalin's message under the headline: "Stalin expresses his sympathy for the Japanese people." Franc-Tireur had the headline "Stalin's Wishes to Japanese People: Complete Success in Struggle for Independence." Ce Matin—Le Pays published a short report on Comrade J. V. Stalin's Message.

Sweden.—Stockholm (Tass)—Swedish newspapers and radio have made public an account of J. V. Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people. Several newspapers have commented on this message. The press notes that great significance should be attached to the message.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON J. V. STALIN'S MESSAGE TO K. IWAMOTO, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF KYODO AGENCY. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 5, p. 3. 3000 words. Condensed text:) Japan.—Tokyo—Commenting on J. V. Stalin's message, Yomiuri notes that the message is attracting great public attention.

The newspaper states: "Premier Stalin showed magnanimity and generosity in making a New Year's present to the Japanese people." The paper stresses that "Premier Stalin made a direct appeal to the Japanese people for peaceful construction at a time when all the newspapers and magazines in Japan are filled with articles on war," it further points out that Premier Stalin's message can be considered an encouragement to further progress.

Tokyo Times notes the friendly content of the message. The paper states that the influence of Stalin's message "will be very great inside as well as outside Japan."

Nippon Times has made its usual anti-Soviet attacks. The paper is obviously disturbed by the fact that the message "cannot but produce a favorable impression on the masses in Japan."

A number of papers published a UP report which notes that several important Japanese officials are ascribing particular significance to the fact that Stalin's message demonstrates a friendly attitude toward the Japanese people. Mainichi reported that some Western diplomats are expressing anxiety over the influence the message may exert on the Japanese people.

Tokyo (Tass)—Osaka newspapers have prominently, with large headlines, published an account of Comrade Stalin's message to the Japanese people. The headlines: Osaka Shimbun—"A Message of Friendship From Premier Stalin to Japanese People. He Believes in Attainment of Independence." Sangyokeizai—"Unprecedented Declaration of Friendship by Premier Stalin. He Understands Well Japan's Misfortune."

Yomiuri comments on Comrade Stalin's message in an editorial on Jan. 4. The paper states: "Since the general opinion is that the year 1952 will be a decisive year for rearmament or for peace, this message has made the Japanese people feel that we also are by no means standing outside international policy but are being dragged ever more forcefully into the whirlpool of international events, in which two worlds are standing one against the other. In his message Stalin hoped for the victory of the democratic forces of Japan and victory in the struggle for the defense of peace."

The paper continues: "The message contains a very courteous appeal for peace to the Japanese people. We should remember to associate this message with the fact that a Pravda editorial at the end of 1951 stated that the year of 1952 would be a year of a lessening of the crisis. The fact that the Western world in general is saying that this year will be a year of crisis, while the Soviet Union makes a statement to the contrary, compels us to assume that the Soviet Union will make still greater efforts in the struggle for peace this year."

The paper states in conclusion: "Stalin's message once more compels us to consider the fact that Japan stands at the center of world policy. The Japanese leaders, just as much as the people, must once more carefully weigh this clear-cut but serious situation. The achievement of Japanese independence and the maintenance of peace are by no means a simple matter. We must vigorously avoid an easy and simplified evaluation of the situation." ...

WE ARE STRONGER NOW.—What Japanese Workers Are Saying. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin. Pravda, Jan. 4, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo — ... I met a group of workers in the streetcar office before the beginning of a shift, when they were preparing to take their places at the control panels, in the workshops and along the tracks. Everyone here knew about Comrade Stalin's message and one could feel that the workers had already found time to exchange the thoughts and feelings evoked by this unforgettable document.

I particularly recall a motorman—Hajime Hirose, a young man with a clever, resolute face who was wearing a gray regulation jacket. Expressing his own and his comrades' sentiments, he said aloud, calmly, weightily, clenching his strong muscular hand which was lying on his knees:

"Our people have received Stalin's greetings at a very difficult time for Japan. Therefore each of his words is all the dearer to us. Each of his words gives us courage, inspires us with cheer and with determination in the struggle for a democratic, independent, free and peaceful Japan. Like all the ordinary Japanese, I pray that there will be no war; I pray that Japan may conclude a multilateral peace treaty, that we may live in peace with the Soviet Union and with all the peoples of the world. War! Who is the greatest sufferer in war? I, they," he nodded in the direction of his comrades. "And we do not want war. We want peace."

Hajime Hirose wanted to say something more, but at that moment a fat, flabby man with an armband on his sleeve thrust his way into the room and beckoned to him. A shadow flitted across Hajime Hirose's face. Reluctantly he got up and went out.

Later, when we were leaving the office, this young man caught up with us by the car and said calmly, but quietly:

"I have just been called to the manager's and told to repeat what I said to you. I shall be dismissed for sure."

Then his voice once more became clearer in tone and strong:

"But I am not afraid. I can say the same thing to anyone I like. We are stronger now. Convey our thanks for this to Comrade Stalin."

He grasped my hand and shook it warmly.

And so it is everywhere. This is how thousands, hundreds of thousands of ordinary people of this country think today, this country which has fallen beneath the yoke of foreign occupiers. Comrade Stalin's words are on the lips of everyone to whom peace on earth, freedom and the independence of their fatherland are dear.

FROM PEARL HARBOR TO SAN FRANCISCO. (By M. Markov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 3, p. 1. 3100 words. Condensed text:) The Japanese people have entered on the new year of 1952 with foreign occupation of the country. Japan has been deprived of her independence; the Yankee occupiers are the bosses on its land, in its cities and ports; they are making deals with the Samurais; they are weaving a cunning plot against millions of Japanese workers, peasants and intellectuals. They want to make the country an American military base, a vast arsenal and cannon fodder reserve for an aggressive war. The Soviet people, J. V. Stalin writes in his message to Kiyoshi Iwamoto, Editor in Chief of the Kyodo Agency, "fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them and believe that they will attain the rebirth and independence of their country."

The sufferings to which the Japanese people are being condemned by the foreign occupiers result from the U.S. ruling circles' imperialist policy, a policy being conducted today in alliance with the Japanese militarists. This policy is not new. For many years now American monopolists have been preparing misfortune for the Japanese people.

On the tenth anniversary of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, the Hearst newspaper New York Journal-American published an interview with Kurusu, former special Japanese Ambassador in Washington—the same man who in the late autumn of 1941, together with Admiral Nomura, used "diplomatic negotiations" to cover up Japanese naval and air force preparations. At the time of his "peace" mission Kurusu, it turns out, met Bernard Baruch, representative of the American monopolies, and heard the following from him: "It is in the interests of the U.S.A. to maintain Japan as a powerful Asian power." With this in mind Baruch offered Japan a loan of $1,000,000,000. ...

During the war ordinary Americans fighting against the Japanese militarists were inspired by the slogan "Remember

Pearl Harbor!" In the autumn of 1945 Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn sped the troops leaving for the Japanese occupation on their way with the wish that they would "rephrase" this slogan to read "Forget Pearl Harbor!" It is not surprising that in the summer of 1951 the reactionary Chicago Tribune declared that the war with Japan had been "a complete mistake and senseless." The entire activity of the American occupation authorities in Japan is today directed toward remedying this "mistake." ...

The long-awaited official restoration of military fascist institutions has come for the Japanese ruling clique. Even before the separate treaty was signed Yoshida's "Consultative Committee for the Revision of the Occupation Directives" had started work. Four of the seven members of this committee were until recently on the list of "purgees." The committee framed a series of immediate measures: restoration of rights to those who took part in Japanese aggression and the release of all war criminals; revision of labor legislation in the spirit of American antiworker laws, etc. The Yoshida government has already introduced corresponding bills in the Diet, such as the fascist law for "control of organizations," which constitutes a de facto prohibition of any democratic movement in the country.

In the first days after capitulation the newspaper Yomiuri reminded its readers of an edifying example from an old legend: a certain U was defeated by a certain Yue, but, leading a life full of privation and hardship, he once more proved capable of fighting and gained the final victory. Today there is no need to make use of allegories of this kind. This is why newspapers carry frank discussions on the advantages of Japanese bases for bombing Soviet Maritime Territory, Siberia and China's Northeastern provinces. The Japanese Defense Research Institute publishes its "scientific" conclusions stating that Japan should have no less than 2100 aircraft and a navy including cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines. The "economists" are reckoning up how much it will cost Japan to maintain an army of 300,000 to 500,000 men. But especially stormy activity is being shown by the Samurai military. "Redoubling our courage we must overcome our difficulties and vigorously rise again," Admiral Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to the U.S.A., noted in his memoirs on the eve of Pearl Harbor. In order to "rise" again, the admiral and his fellow-thinkers have not required any particular "courage;" the Americans have raised them up. Acheson and Dulles are not one wit embarrassed by the fact that Nomura was responsible for diplomatic diversion against the United States. The fact that he was commander of Kure and Kokosuka naval bases in the past and also is known as a "specialist on China" is more important for them.

Under the Americans another war criminal—Gen. Shimomura, former War Minister, member of Imperial Staff Headquarters and Commander of Japanese Forces in Northern China—is having an equally brilliant career. Confined in Sugam prison after the capitulation of Japan, the occupation authorities soon released him and put him to work on plans for restoring Japan's armed forces. Gen. Okamura, former Commander in Chief of Japanese Forces in China, is also "at work" under the direction of Ridgway's headquarters.

Among the "upper 20" of the Japanese militarists on whom the Yankee occupiers are mainly relying must also be included: Gen. Nemoto, friend of Tojo and Doihara, former Commander of Japanese Forces in Northern China, now a member of the "Supreme Consultative Committee" under Chiang Kai-shek and organizer of the Japanese "Volunteer Corps for Formosa;" Generals Kamada, Arisue, Ryukichi, Tanaka, who are engaged in organizing intelligence work against the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic; Gen. Sakurai and Admirals Kobayashi and Kondo, who have been sent with other Japanese officers to Korea to direct the Syngman Rheeites; Colonels Hattori and Fuji, who have created a large officers' organization, and many other representatives of the military.

Wall Street has been able to find thoroughly suitable allies among the Samurai military and the Zaibatsu bosses. But the Japanese people, who lost more than 5,000,000 people in the last war, have not the slightest desire to offer themselves for another slaughter. The Japanese people are waging a courageous struggle for peace, for the independence and revival of their homeland. All strata of the Japanese population—the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia—are taking part in this struggle. Restore the independence of the country, end the remilitarization of Japan, preserve peace—these are the demands of the Japanese working people.

The entire camp of peace and democracy supports the Japanese working people in these demands. Ordinary people warmly approve J. V. Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people. The reactions of the democratic press from all four corners of the globe indicate this.

Peace partisans firmly believe that Japan's democratic forces will achieve victory in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for independence of their country, and that they will end the misfortunes into which the American monopolies have flung the Japanese people.

Long-Distance Bus Service Expands

THE ROAD SOUTH. (By Ya. Miletsky. Ogonyok, No. 33, Aug. 12, p. 28. 650 words. Summary:) At that early hour the broad sidewalk of Moscow's Teatralny proyezd [Theater Alley] reminds one of a railroad station: passengers stand by their suitcases, and those who have come to say good-bye ask that they send telegrams on the way.

A bus marked "Moscow-Kharkov-Simferopol" rolls up. The passengers take their seats and the bus gets under way. Soon after several more buses and a ZIS-110 taxi leave on the same trip. The passengers are headed south.

The broad highway merges with the horizon, and on one of the road signs we read: "Simferopol—1388 kilometers." There are many trucks, passenger cars and motorcycles on the highway, and militiamen direct traffic as they do in Moscow. The highway is excellently maintained.

The bus bypasses Podolsk and Serpukhov. As on a train, the passengers soon get to talking. All are traveling to Simferopol. The provident man who had been so careful about buying a pillow turns out to be a bookkeeper in a Moscow factory. The couple across the aisle are teachers who have passes to a Simeiz Sanatorium, while little Kostya's mama is taking him to his grandmother on a collective farm near Yalta. A young woman archeologist is out to make excavations, while a Karaganda miner, a Moscow vaudeville performer and a lathe operator are headed for Yalta.

The bus draws near Tula, which can be recognized by the number of bicycles. The Tula bus station is like a large railroad station, with many buses and taxis and a loudspeaker saying: "Attention, citizen passengers! Tula-Moscow bus now

A handsome bus draws up to the sidewalk as if to a train platform.

The highway from the capital to the south stretches like a broad ribbon into the distance.

Rest stop at Mtsensk. Passengers on the terrace of the roadside inn.

—Photographs by Ya. Ryumkin from Ogonyok, No. 33, Aug. 12, p. 27.

loading." Then buses leave for Orel, Chern, Shchekino, Alexin and Gorelki.

The passengers in our bus surround Leonid Polunin, a veteran driver on the line.

"We're right on schedule. We'll be in Kharkov at 1:59 a.m. You'll rest at the hotel there, and at 2:20 a.m. the next night we'll arrive in Simferopol."

A handsome building with a tower rises at the entrance to Mtsensk—the inn. Right alongside is the excellently equipped service station, which is used by many private automobile owners. After our passengers have visited the inn's restaurant they go back to their seats.

We pass the places where furious battles took place against the fascist marauders. Nothing recalls the years of war here: one sees newly built villages, schools and club buildings. Only one unscheduled stop: according to a tradition on the run the driver stops the bus in front of a monument to the heroes who fell at the battle of the Kursk salient.

The bus leaves Kharkov at dawn. The southern steppe seems endless. From time to time we pass new service stations and inns. There are people everywhere.

Zelyony Gai, Melitopol, Dzhankoi. Simferopol appears in the dark southern night. How quickly the hours have passed!

Malthus, Lysenko and Practical Forestation Plans

ON MISTAKES OF THEORY AND INCORRECT PRACTICAL PROPOSALS BY ACADEMICIAN V. N. SUKACHEV. (By Academician M. Olshansky. Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, Jan. 8, p. 2. 3500 words. Condensed text:) Everyone knows the great importance of successfully carrying out the shelter belt forestation program, which is a very important part of the Stalinist plan for transformation of nature in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. ...

Recently Academician V. N. Sukachev submitted some practical proposals to the Chief Administration of Shelter Belt Forestation of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Combined Scientific Expedition headed by him. In the opinion of the author of these proposals it is necessary to introduce "certain" changes in the existing instructions for setting up shelter belts. It appears on detailed examination of Academician Sukachev's observations, however, that it is actually a matter of practical proposals absolutely rejecting the cluster planting method in forestation.*

It is not difficult to see that the proposals made by Academician Sukachev are in fundamental contradiction to the entire practice of steppe forestation and are based on and develop a faulty theoretical premise. ...

Academician Sukachev's proposals are only the fruit of a deduction: they have arisen from the Malthusian theory of alleged cruel intraspecies struggle in nature, which has been the subject of critical discussion by the Soviet scientific community.

This theory is most clearly expounded by Academician Sukachev in his article "The Problem of Struggle for Existence in Biocoenology" (Vestnik Leningradskovo universiteta [Leningrad University Herald], No. 2, 1946). ...

In this article Academician Sukachev tries to prove on the basis of examples taken from the life of trees that a cruel intraspecies struggle goes on in nature. He takes trees as a particularly favorable example of this point, since he alleges that intraspecies overpopulation and intraspecies struggle are particularly clearly expressed in trees.

Academician Sukachev asserts in his article that the particular sphere of knowledge developed by him—biocoenology—is of vast general biological importance, since by revealing the pattern of interrelations among organisms living together it creates the basis for a theory of species formation. According to Sukachev, the essence of the mutual relationship of organisms which is of significance for species formation lies in the interspecies and intraspecies struggle for existence, and the intraspecies struggle is more intense and of greater importance for evolution. ...

Academician Sukachev goes on to observe with satisfaction that this idea of intraspecies struggle for existence among trees in a forest with all the varied consequences arising from it, is the cornerstone of the work of a number of forest experts who are studying the struggle for existence among trees. ...

Developing the Malthusian theory of intraspecies struggle, Academician Sukachev distinguishes a special form of struggle for existence—the struggle among parent trees and their offspring—and he attaches great significance to this form. ...

As we see, Academician Sukachev has gone considerably further than his predecessors in developing Malthusian nonsense. ...

Only by these reactionary theoretical fabrications can Academician Sukachev's proposal, which contradicts the whole practice of steppe forestation, be explained. He proposed elimination of the cluster planting system and a change to planting in rows, reducing the number of acorns planted together, increasing the distance between the rows of oaks, and planting white acacia and maple and bushes at the same time as the oaks are sown.

In the light of the favorable results obtained from cluster planting of oaks and the successes of Michurin biology, all

* [For a description of the Lysenko cluster planting method and its results see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 19, and Vol. III, No. 38.]

this is simply absurd. But unfortunately this reactionary "theorizing" has its followers. Moreover, under the guise of all manner of theories of biogeocoenology it forms the basis of the work of two such large scientific research bodies as the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Combined Scientific Expedition on Shelter Belt Forestation and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of Forestry, and the heads of these bodies make statements about it both in the press and from the platforms of important conferences.

The practical proposals for steppe forestation made by Academician Sukachev on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Combined Scientific Expedition and the Institute of Forestry arise entirely from the theoretical views held by Academician Sukachev. These proposals show that the admission made by Academician Sukachev after the August session of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences in speeches and articles in the press on the methodological mistakes in the work of the Forestry Institute and also in his personal work have not yet been crowned by correction of these mistakes. In an article entitled "On Certain Principles of Theory of the Program of Work of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Combined Scientific Expedition for Shelter Belt Forestation in 1950" (Botanical Journal, No. 1, 1950) Academician Sukachev himself admits that the reorganization of work on the basis of Michurin biology "requires intensive and lengthy effort" and that "this important theoretical work cannot be considered completed." However, if one judges not by words but by deeds, it must unfortunately be admitted that in reality Academician Sukachev and his colleagues have not even begun to reorganize their work on the basis of Michurinist teaching.

Ideological Deviations in the Ukraine and Turkmenia

DEFECTS OF TWO MONOGRAPHS. (By V. Vladko. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 17, p. 3. 2400 words. Condensed text:) Party criticism of bourgeois nationalist distortions in the work of V. Sosyura and certain other Ukrainian writers, and also the decisions of the sixth plenary session of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of the Ukraine have pointed clearly to the way in which Ukrainian literary criticism is lagging.

Yet Ukrainian criticism has not yet engaged in serious analysis of works of literary scholarship, although among them are to be found mistaken, vulgarized works, in some instances not free from the influence of bourgeois nationalist conceptions that have been denounced by the Party.

On July 18, 1950, Pravda pointed out errors * in the article "published for discussion purposes" by G. Yemelyanenko and M. Novikov entitled "On the Ideological-Political Content of Prerevolutionary Ukrainian Literature." This article had appeared in the Ukrainian Literaturna gazeta [Literary Gazette] May 18, 1950. The article had set out to present once more views of prerevolutionary Ukrainian literature long condemned by public opinion; it dealt with the development of this literature without taking into consideration its organic ties with the development of advanced Russian literature. The discussion announced by the Ukrainian Literary Gazette did not take place, but the mistakes in the article by Yemelyanenko and Novikov were also not criticized in the Ukrainian press.

Similar tendencies are evident in the recently published book by Ye. Kirilyuk entitled "Taras Grigoryevich Shevchenko." † ...

T. G. Shevchenko was a great national poet, whose work reflected the sea of the nation's life. His verses describe not only the sufferings of the people but their flaming anger against their enslavers, and their passionate will for liberation. His poetry, which was highly esteemed by the great Russian democrats, was an enormous contribution to world culture; it enriched and facilitated the development of the best progressive features in Russian poetry.

Shevchenko's greatness lay in the fact that his poetry embodied the combined struggle of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples against Tsarism and serfdom, that the groans and wrath of the Ukrainian people mingled in his verses with the groans and the wrath of the Russian people, that the opinions of the Russian revolutionary thinkers helped to form Shevchenko's revolutionary outlook, which grew stronger under the influence of the life of the people.

Ye. Kirilyuk quite frequently recalls the names of the great Russian revolutionary democrats Belinsky, Herzen and Chernyshevsky. However, in the majority of cases it is not a question of the influence of Russian revolutionary democratic literature on Shevchenko, but only of "analogies," "resemblances," "coincidences," etc. Kirilyuk recalls: "It is possible that Shevchenko read Belinsky's article on Gogol," although it is beyond doubt that Shevchenko not only read but deeply studied Belinsky's article.

Analyzing Shevchenko's views on folklore and its relationship to literature, Kirilyuk cannot refrain from recalling Belinsky. But here too, he only speaks about "similarities," not of the fruitful influence of Belinsky's ideas on Shevchenko.

Kirilyuk has not cited a number of pronouncements by Shevchenko himself, who was proud of his spiritual kinship with the outstanding men of revolutionary Russia.

And so, "resemblance" but not effect, "coincidence" but not influence, "analogies" but not development of opinions. This terminology shows that the critic is repeating his mistakes, belittling the significance of advanced Russian social thought in the formation of Ukrainian social thought, the influence of Russian culture on advanced Ukrainian culture. It is true that Kirilyuk speaks in his work about the influence of Belinsky, Chernyshevsky and Herzen on Shevchenko. But there is no thoroughgoing elucidation in his book of the fact that it was precisely thanks to Shevchenko's close ties with the Russian revolutionary democrats and under their influence that the revolutionary, democratic outlook of the great poet of the Ukrainian people was formed.

Mistaken, vulgarized views appear to an even greater extent in A. Ishchuk's book "Lesya Ukrainka."

Lesya Ukrainka's services to the people are great. The prerevolutionary Rabochaya pravda [Workers' Truth] described Lesya Ukrainka as a writer who stood "close to the popular liberation movement in general and to the proletariat in particular." Yet Ishchuk tries at all costs to turn Lesya Ukrainka from a revolutionary democratic writer into a proletarian writer, and not only her but a whole group of Ukrainian writers. He writes:

"If the more progressive Ukrainian writers of the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries (Franko, Grabovsky, Kotsyubinsky, Lesya Ukrainka) be described by the term 'revolutionary democrat,' then an obvious mistake is committed."

According to Ishchuk all these writers are people "who laid the foundations of a new, socialist literature." In general Ishchuk places the founder of proletarian literature M. Gorky on a par with the above-mentioned Ukrainian writers, both from the ideological and the thematic standpoint. ...

Historical reality is grossly distorted here, and categories and phenomena are impermissibly confused. A number of works by Lesya Ukrainka, Franko and Kotsyubinsky show that the ideas of Marxism had a real and fruitful influence on these writers, that the works of Gorky had a profound effect upon them. Nevertheless, none of them was a proletarian writer or a Marxist in the proper sense of the word. It was not an accident that V. I. Lenin criticized the later Franko for assertions of a nationalist nature. And the work of Panas Mirny had no relationship to Marxism-Leninism at all.

Ishchuk adjusts facts in the life of Lesya Ukrainka to his tendentious argument and removes the contradictions from the writer's complicated artistic career. He draws attention to the care displayed for her education by her mother, "the then well-

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* [A summary of the Pravda criticism of Literaturna gazeta appeared in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 29, p. 56.]

† [For reviews of a recent film about Shevchenko see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 51, pp. 4-5, 20.]

known Ukrainian writer Olena Pchilka," but he "forgets" even to recall that this "writer famous in her day" was a rabid bourgeois nationalist. ...

Lesya Ukrainka's work was organically linked with her own times, although she often selected subjects from the history of different peoples and from the Bible as material for her works. At the same time it is incorrect to regard these works as direct allegories, as a direct reflection of events and facts of Russian and Ukrainian life at that time. This is what the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, beginning with Grushevsky, did, mechanically substituting the contemporaries of Lesya Ukrainka for her heroes, identifying her literary characters entirely with the times in which she lived.

Lesya Ukrainka's play "The Babylonian Captivity," which describes the enslavement of ancient Judea by the Babylonian conquerors, raises the question of the unity of the working people in the struggle with their enemies and condemns national enmity inflamed by the conquerors. Ishchuk draws a parallel between the Hebrews under the yoke of their Babylonian oppressors and the Ukrainian people in the Russian Empire, and asserts that in this play Lesya Ukrainka "raises and settles the question of the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people at the beginning of the 20th century" and that "the characteristic features of the revolutionary leader of the 20th century are underlined" in the character of the bard Eleazar. ...

The appearance of Ishchuk's book shows clearly how little has yet been done by Ukrainian criticism and literary scholarship for a serious and profound analysis of the life and work of Lesya Ukrainka.

At the same time it must be observed that neither G. Yemelyanenko and M. Novikov's article nor the books by Kirilyuk and Ishchuk have yet become the object of serious critical analysis in Ukrainian magazines on literary criticism and in the Ukrainian Literary Gazette. This shows again and again that Ukrainian literary criticism continues to lag.

PLENARY SESSION OF TURKMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITEE. (By the newspaper Turkmenskaya iskra [Turkmenian Spark], Pravda's collective correspondent. Pravda, Jan. 11, p. 2. Complete text:) Ashkhabad—A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party has been held. The session discussed the state of ideological work in the republic's Party organization and measures to improve this work.

Comrade S. Babayev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, who made the report, noted that the Turkmenian people, like all the peoples of our country, are successfully solving the tasks of communist construction and developing a culture national in form, socialist in content. As a result of consistent application of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy the working people of the republic have achieved great successes in the development of all branches of the national economy.

In recent years the Party organization of the republic has succeeded in effecting some improvement in ideological work. There has been a considerable advance in the standard of Party education, lecture propaganda, the teaching of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of the social sciences in the educational establishments of the republic. Important events in the ideological life of the republic have been the openings of the Turkmenian Institute of the History of the Party (a branch of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute under the All-Soviet Party Central Committee), of the State University and of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences.

Comrade Babayev went on to speak in detail of the serious shortcomings which exist in the ideological work of the Party organizations of the republic, especially in historiography, literature and art.

Major mistakes of a bourgeois nationalist nature have been made by the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the republic's Academy of Sciences. These errors were most sharply expressed in the book entitled "The Victory of the Soviet Order in Northern Turkmenistan (1917-1936)." G. Nepesov, the author of the book, falsifies the history of Turkmenia, idealizes the feudal aristocracy, depicts the Basmachi in a distorted light and minimizes the role of the great October socialist revolution and of the Soviet regime in the fate of the Turkmenian people.

The great blame for the appearance of Nepesov's pernicious book lies with the bureau and the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. They failed to take timely measures to expose the essential defectiveness of this book.

Thanks to the directives of the Party Central Committee of the Soviet Union Comrade Babayev said, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan has recently revealed a number of ideological distortions in Turkmenian literature. The essentially reactionary character of the epic "Korkut Ata," which has in reality no relation to the Turkmenian people and is completely alien to it, has been exposed. Bourgeois nationalist errors have been revealed in the poems of D. Ilmuradov and K. Kurbansakhatov. But certain ideologically defective works have not yet received the severe criticism they deserve. The writer B. Kerbabayev has still not revised several of his works in which there are certain defects and errors.

Comrade Babayev severely criticized the work of the publishing houses of the republic. The Turkmenian State Publishing House, he said, fails year after year to fulfill the plans for publication of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and also of mass political and ordinary literature. The directors of the Publishing House of Pedagogical Literature, taking advantage of the lack of control exerted over them by the Party organization and the Ministry of Education of the republic, have created in the publishing house an atmosphere of obsequiousness and collusion, as a result of which right up to recent times bourgeois nationalist ideas, alien to the people, have been covertly propagated in textbooks on the history of Turkmenian literature and of the Turkmenian language.

The participants in the session subjected to principled criticism those responsible for the errors and shortcomings in ideological work. The appearance of ideologically defective works in science, literature and the arts is to a considerable extent due to the fact that many Party organizations are exceptionally weak in their political work among the intelligentsia of the arts, do not concern themselves about the development of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism in organizations of the arts. The Party organizations of the Academy of Sciences and its institutes, of the theaters, of the Union of Writers, the Union of Artists and the Union of Composers have not occupied themselves with questions of the arts, have not paid heed to Marxist-Leninist education of the intelligentsia.

Comrade Taganova, Secretary of the Merv Province Party Committee, criticized the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan for failing to make timely exposure of ideological errors and distortions in various scientific, literary and artistic works. The responsibility for this, she said, lies above all with the officials of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic. Certain of these officials were themselves the editors of publications praising the antipopular reactionary epic "Korkut Ata."

Comrade Dzhumayev, Vice-President of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences, noted that the publication of Nepesov's ideologically defective book and also of the reactionary epic "Korkut Ata" was a result of insufficient political vigilance and exactingness on the part of the directors of the previously existing Turkmenian branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences must, together with its Party organization, devote itself seriously to the organization of the Marxist-Leninist education of scientific personnel, he said.

A speech was made at the session by Comrade Kurbansakhatov, Chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Turkmenistan, who admitted as entirely just the criticism of the shortcomings in the work of the Union of Writers. Unfortunately, Comrade Kurbansakhatov said almost nothing about how the Union of Writers is eliminating its shortcomings and reorganizing its work.

A strange note was struck by the speech of P. Azimov, Director of the Turkmenian State University, who in essence at-

(Continued on Page 38)

World Politics

1951-1952

CONCERNING THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE. (By Academician G. Alexandrov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 1, p. 1. 2500 words. Condensed text:) ...The laws of history are inexorable. The course of history could not be changed by the efforts of the slave-owners and their ideologists to save their system from downfall or by the efforts of the landlords and their ideologists to prevent the replacement of the feudal by the bourgeois system. The course of history cannot be changed by the desperate efforts of the capitalist class, their politicians and ideologists, to restrain the powerful forces destined to hurl capitalism into the abyss.

History convincingly shows that countries and peoples which have reached a higher stage of social development indicate to other countries and peoples their future and their irreversible path of historical development.

All history before October, 1917, may be called merely the prehistory of mankind. The Soviet regime opened up a new phase of historical development. The real history of mankind began.

Beginning a new phase in mankind's development, the peoples of our country indicated the path which all other peoples will sooner or later take. The people's democracies have already taken this path. The Soviet Union's socialist system is the great bright present of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and simultaneously the great cherished future of all other countries and peoples, the prototype of future relations between individuals and peoples. Now not one-sixth of the land surface, but one-third, not one-twelfth of the world's population, but one-third, lives and fights under the crimson banner of freedom, democracy and socialism. ...

In a comparatively short historical span the Chinese people succeeded in throwing off the foreign imperialists' and native feudal oppressors' age-old yoke; the peoples of Korea, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaya are now traveling the same path. This historical experience shows the way out of slavery and oppression for all other colonial and dependent peoples; it shows their bright future.

The present of China's peoples is the future for the peoples who still face the prospect of a holy revolutionary struggle against their pppressors, the liberation of their countries from their age-old enemies—foreign and native enslavers.

The laws of history are irreversiblé. The revolution of oppressed and exploited masses in colonial and dependent countries is expanding more and more. It is taking hold in new countries; it is leading and will lead to the same victory to which it has already led the great Chinese people. ...

The great Stalin wisely said: "In general history makes no substantial move without special necessity for so doing." That is exactly why socialism follows capitalism with the same inevitability that day follows night. ...

The great majority of the world's population is vitally interested in the victory of a system in which the working people become owners of all the national wealth, although many may not yet fully understand the paths of struggle for attaining a goal.

At the end of November, 1951, Secretary of State Acheson published an article "No Magic Solutions," in which, describing the paths of future development, he repeats after Truman and Churchill: "We must believe that time is on our side." But while preaching the inevitability of the American imperialists' world supremacy, some of the most prominent of them, for example Thomas Dewey in his speech at Hartford on Oct. 16, 1951, admit that Americans must still "come to intellectual maturity," thereby confessing the senselessness of the policy they are pursuing.

But to speak quite seriously of the Americans' intellectual maturity, the time is not far distant when more and more Americans will understand more keenly and clearly the profound opposition of their interests to the monopolists' rapacious ambitions and will engage in a more resolute mass struggle for their freedom. As for international development, American Senators who have been in Europe and Asia admit that the peoples' hatred of U.S. aggressive policy has never been as deep as now.

Is it not clear that history is moving and will move to communism—in the direction in which the working class of all countries is struggling? History cannot return to the fascist slave-holding system which the American billionaires wish to establish in the world. ...

Ask any city or country worker in any part of the world if he would like to live in a fraternal society of workers, in material plenty and become a highly cultivated and educated man. Who of them would not like to end forever the future's uncertainty, the threat to their existence which the capitalist system generates? It would be hard to find a worker who would not want such a life.

Is it not clear that hundreds of millions of working people, grasping history's laws more and more clearly and becoming more and more united, are joining the ranks of the fighters for the great goal shown them by Lenin and Stalin?

History will go in the direction in which the working class and all the workers of the world, led by the Communists, are fighting and will fight still harder.

Communism is no groundless dream, no fantasy. It is backed by universal force. The peoples are becoming more and more convinced of the fact that for them communism is the only way out, that it can and must be achieved. Inasmuch as it is the peoples who make history and the peoples have resolutely taken the path of struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, there is no force in the world which can turn them back.

Let the enemies of communism rant and rave. Their fate is predestined. The world historic movement of the popular masses along the road indicated by Lenin and Stalin, the road on which the peoples of the Soviet Union are building a new life, is insurmountable. The future belongs to communism. This future is growing and coming to maturity in the present. It will prevail over the forces of the old rotting world. It will win!

International Review: TWO PATHS—TWO RESULTS. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Jan. 6, p. 3. 700 words. Condensed text:) The 1951 economic achievements of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies have shown with new force that a continuous increase, growing from year to year, in all branches of national economy, culture and the people's material prosperity is possible only under the conditions of socialist economy and a genuine policy of peace. At the same time the 1951 results of the economic activities of the Atlantic alliance and other capitalist countries again show that the arms race and augmentation of armed forces are leading to a sharp deterioration of the economic situation in those countries, to a catastrophic lowering of the workers' standard of living.

The period of operation of the notorious Marshall Plan ended this past year. The Marshall Plan's deplorable results clearly show how far-sighted and correct was the democratic, anti-imperialist camp's evaluation of the Marshall Plan immediately after its appearance.

Using the Marshall Plan mechanism, the U.S. imperialists have thrown all the Marshallized countries' resources into the abyss of the arms race. France received Marshall Plan credits for 500,000,000,000 francs and spent four times as much—2,047,000,000,000 francs—in the arms race. The so-called "aid" granted Britain under this plan was $2,700,000,000, but Britain's expenditures for war preparations have been about $11,000,000,000.

All this has not prevented but, in fact, has greatly aggravated the Marshallized countries' economic difficulties, disorder in their monetary systems, and a sharp decline of the population's standard of living.

Mass curtailment of civilian industry is taking place in all the Marshallized countries, and this involves growth of unemployment. According to the Italian Central Institute of Statistics data, 394 small and medium-sized enterprises closed in Italy during the first year of Marshall Plan operations, 864 closed the next year, 1208 in 1949 and 1783 in 1950.

Describing the results of the Marshall Plan policy, even the reactionary American magazine Fortune was forced to admit on the eve of the new year that "all the member-countries of the North Atlantic alliance are in a disastrous situation. Inflation

is developing rapidly in France. Millions of unemployed are troubling Italy. Britain is close to bankruptcy."

The outstanding successes of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies are especially striking against the background of the profound decline and decay in the economy of the capitalist countries. The tremendous advantage of a genuinely democratic method of international cooperation, on which relations between the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies are built, was again demonstrated to the entire world in 1951.

Relying on the U.S.S.R.'s fraternal, disinterested assistance the people's democracies are going forward from success to success. ...

The economy of the Chinese People's Republic is developing under the banner of uninterrupted advance. Thus, according to incomplete data, the productive capacity of Northeast China's state industrial enterprises alone increased 31% during the past year compared with 1950. Enormous irrigation works have been developed in the country. Great successes have been achieved in strengthening the country's financial system and inflation has ended. Agrarian reforms, which will be completed throughout China this year, are being successfully carried out.

The example of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies shows the people of all countries the supreme advantages of the new social system which opens up limitless prospects for the development of productive forces.

On International Themes: INVOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS. (By B. Vronsky. Izvestia, Jan. 6, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) 1951 was marked by new successes in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples. The mighty movement in defense of peace which developed last year emphasized with new force the indisputable fact that the camp of peace and democracy is stronger than the camp of reaction and war. ...

The capitalist countries' ruling circles are outlining gloomy prospects for their peoples in 1952. The Director of the so-called Office of Defense Mobilization, Wilson, promised the American people "more and more guns and considerably less butter" for the new year. British Prime Minister Churchill stated when he left for Washington that Britain will have "great difficulties" this year and that he will have to take "harsh measures." Prime Minister of Norway Torp said in his New Year's message that primary attention will be given "above all to carrying out the defense policy and everything connected with it." The ruling circles are promising similar gloomy prospects to the French, Italian and other peoples in the capitalist countries.

The imperialist powers' ruling circles perceive with increasing clarity that the policy of unleashing a new world war is arousing sharp protests among different sections of these countries' populations. Therefore every expression of dissatisfaction with the policy of aggression and plunder of peoples is cruelly suppressed.

However, the effort to overcome the crisis in the capitalist system by an arms race is inevitably causing social conflicts, intensifying and making class contradictions more acute. The policy of war and hunger is inevitably arousing a more determined opposition by the peoples. Democratic, peace-loving forces are boldly and valiantly opposing the militarization and unleashing of a new war. They demand curtailment of the arms race, reduction in military expenditures, reduction of armed forces, end of the war in Korea and establishment of peace and friendship among peoples.

Facts show that the forces of peace and democracy are growing and becoming stronger, that they are capable of thwarting the criminal plans of the American-British imperialists who are making encroachments on the peace and security of the peoples.

UNITED NATIONS

A PLAN FOR WAR AND A PLAN FOR PEACE (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) How wearily and despondently French bourgeois papers have reported the resumption of work by the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly!

"The delegates took their places without enthusiasm," wrote Aurore, "their ranks are thin and the speeches in the Political Committee on collective security, which is on the agenda, lacked fire. Apparently only Vyshinsky, who is due to speak today, will enliven the debates."

The clue to these despondent, fearful commentaries is found in the last line of this statement: its authors and those whose thoughts they express were mortally afraid that a new Soviet "peace offensive" would mark the second half of the General Assembly session. And that is exactly what happened. The U.S.S.R. delegation not only exposed the plan, presented for discussion by the session, for making the U.N. a coalition of the imperialist powers but also put forward its own plan—a plan for strengthening peace, a plan capable of preserving the U.N. as a universal organization whose task is to guard the peaceful cooperation of peoples. ...

At the General Assembly session itself only a few frenzied lickspittles, like the Kuomintangites and the Filipinos, are giving unqualified support to the "Acheson Plan." Scores of delegates who do not dare condemn this plan openly are simultaneously strenuously seeking a chance to reject it by some roundabout maneuver. ...

But it was the U.S.S.R. delegation which dealt the decisive blow to the American plan to make the U.N. an instrument for preparing a new world war: the U.S.S.R. delegation not only exposed this plan but put forward concrete proposals which would enable the U.N. to do the work for which it was created—the work of defending peace. Not for nothing did such a pro-American paper as Franc-Tireur assess the Soviet draft resolution as "a proposal it is impossible to reject."

The delegations of Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Yemen, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria have openly and officially supported the U.S.S.R. proposal for immediate convening of a Security Council meeting to discuss measures to remove current international tension and establish friendly relations among countries, as well as the proposal that the Security Council discuss first at this meeting the measures it would be proper for the Security Council to take to contribute to the successful conclusion of the truce talks in Korea.

Common sense would seem to dictate to the U.S. government the necessity of acceding to this proposal. ... But Truman and his entourage prefer to go on batting their heads against a wall in their insane malice and obstinacy. ...

ATLANTIC PACT

IMPERIALISTS' DIFFICULTIES IN FORMING 'EUROPEAN ARMY.' (Pravda, Jan. 1, p. 4. 350 words. Complete text:) A routine conference on the formation of a so-called "European army" finished yesterday in Paris. Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Defense of six countries—France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and also Western Germany—took part in the conference.

The communique published at the end of the conference, obviously intended to conceal the differences between conference participants and also to avoid mention of the difficulties they encountered, is extremely vague. This can be seen in the fact that the greater part of the communique is devoted to secondary rather than major questions; apart from this, the communique's conclusion especially points out that experts will continue their work and that the next conference of the six Ministers will be held in January, although originally this conference was not foreseen.

As the press reports, fundamental differences between the representatives of France, Italy and Western Germany on the one hand and the Benelux representatives on the other have revealed themselves. Whereas the former demand creation of a "common budget" for the projected army, and also the principle of majority decision in questions to be decided by "European army" bodies, the Benelux countries, not without reason fearing they will be finally smothered by their stronger "partners," quite stubbornly are insisting on each government's right to finance contingents it places at the "European army's" disposal and on the veto principle in decisions made by this army's bodies.

Even the reactionary French press cannot conceal the difficulties which the authors of this aggressive design face. Thus, the newspaper Figaro admits that in forming a "European army" there are "considerable difficulties, which are still to be

overcome." The newspaper Parisien Liberé is even more pessimistic. It notes that, in the opinion of experts, the "European army" cannot be formed until the second half of 1953.

FAR EAST

India

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT IN INDIA.—Interview With L. A. Razin, Director of Soviet Pavilion. (By Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko. Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 3. Complete text:) Bombay—Preparation for the International Industrial Exhibit in Bombay is an important event in India. In an interview with your correspondent, Comrade Razin, director of the Soviet Pavilion, said of it:

Apart from the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and India are taking part in the exhibit. The U.S.A. and Britain have refused to build pavilions.

The Soviet Pavilion, built and artistically mounted according to plans by the artist Viktor Klimashin, is finished. More than 150 Indian workers of various trades worked daily to build it. They attended a special construction school here and have put a great deal of love and enthusiasm into their work. Never before in India has any building been built with such speed as the Soviet Pavilion.

The pavilion occupies 2400 square meters. Its tower, including the spire embellished with a five-pointed red star, is 33 meters high. The tower is visible from all parts of the town. The problem of the pavilion's architectural mounting was solved by using some of the lessons learned in erecting Moscow's tall buildings. The Soviet Union's crest decorates the facade's central section.

The pavilion contains three vast well-lit halls. In the first hall the U.S.S.R.'s light and food industries are represented. There is a great variety of textiles, knitwear, footwear, furs, optical equipment, automatic calculating machines, radios, motion picture equipment, motorcycles, bicycles, cameras. India urgently needs most of these goods. In the central hall, devoted to the construction projects of communism, passenger cars, textile machines and turbogenerators are represented. Here also are stands of International Book Co. [Soviet subscription and bookselling organization operating abroad], with Soviet publications.

In the third hall are automatic and semiautomatic metal-washing machines, the latest welding equipment, acetylene torches, electric motors, a marine engine, and a working model of a walking excavator made by the Urals Heavy Machinery Works.

In an open area an electric excavator, road machines, trucks of varying tonnage, buses, an automatic drill, a Donbass coal combine, an electric locomotive for mines, a coal-cutting machine, compressors, diesel generators, and insulators for high voltage lines have been set up.

Among new developments of Soviet agricultural engineering shown are a self-powered combine, cotton-picking and potato combines, tractors, hay mowers, grain cleaners and a planting machine. Most of these remarkable machines will be seen in India for the first time.

We mention here only the main items shown at the exhibit. They, together with building materials, were all transported to India by the Soviet motor ship "Vilnius."

The pavilion's richness and beauty deserve attention from the artistic point of view. A large snow-white bas-relief of Lenin and Stalin, encircled by the Union republic's crests, is in the center. Large colorful panels with panoramas of the great construction projects of communism and Moscow State University's tall building are to right and left. Twelve meters up is the U.S.S.R.'s crest, framed by a wreath of sixteen shining stars.

In the Hall of Industry the spectator will pass a gallery of portraits of prominent people of the Soviet Union. He will see photographs of production processes filmed in our leading plants. Clear diagrams with explanations in Hindu will explain to him the growth of the U.S.S.R.'s national economy and the Soviet people's increased prosperity. A large panorama of Baku and picturesque panels showing the selfless labor of our people in the Urals and the work of the excavators on the great construction projects of communism decorate the central wall.

On the Hall of Light Industry's central wall a large panel, expressing the joy of living...depicts the reaping of a harvest from a limitless panorama of collective farm fields with waving grain. On the left the forest riches of the North, on the right a sunny picture of the Soviet subtropics may be seen.

The exhibit is so arranged that the spectator is accompanied on his way by our homeland's happy landscapes and colorful panoramas of the Union republic's capitals. The spectator makes, as it were, a journey through the land of socialism and at this journey's end comes upon large stands showing the Soviet people's struggle for peace. There arises before him a wide panorama of Red Square and the tall buildings of the capital and, leaving the pavilion, his gaze dwells on portraits of Lenin and Stalin, the great leaders of the working people of the whole world.

The exhibit will acquaint the Indian people with the achievements of the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and the Chinese People's Republic. There can be no doubt that the exhibit will contribute to strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India and to expansion of trade between these two countries. The inhabitants of Bombay await the exhibit's opening as a great holiday.

Korea

KOREAN TRUCE TALKS. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 4, p. 4. 300 words: Summary:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reports from Kaesong:

At the Jan. 2 subcommittee discussion of point three of the agenda, the Americans continued to insist on their unreasonable demand restricting installations on Korean territory which interferes with our side's internal affairs, once more voicing their old, senseless assertion that a truce agreement will undoubtedly harm the sovereignty of both sides.

Rejecting this absurd argument our delegates said that during the past 30-odd days, negotiations should, without any doubt whatever, have shown the other side that we will not for a single moment allow inclusion in the truce agreement of any points whatever that interfere in our internal affairs. Nevertheless, they still insisted on this unreasonable demand, whose aim can only be deliberate prolongation of negotiations.

At the subcommittee discussion of point four of the agenda, the other side stated verbally its agreement with our formula for release of all prisoners of war, but openly refused to repatriate all prisoners of war, and in essence, proposed a man-for-man exchange. At present, they have 176,679 prisoners and we have 11,559. Their aim is, under various pretexts, to detain 165,120 prisoners. Our delegate earnestly pointed out that under no circumstances will we agree to this proposal, which is a flagrant attempt to detain so many prisoners of war. Peace-loving people throughout the world also will not for a single moment accept such a gross and shameless proposal.

EASTERN EUROPE

Finland

WHAT WILL THE FUTURE BE LIKE? (By Staff Correspondent N. Dedkov. Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... Fear of tomorrow is the omnipresent companion of the metalworkers of Finland. Eighty-five thousand people are employed in the metal industry. All enterprises, as a rule, work only one shift. The problems of employment in the metal industry and of metal supply become increasingly acute, as Finnish metallurgy is exceedingly weak. ...

The Tempella Engineering Works in Tampere is considered one of Finland's largest. The works serves the woodworking, metal-manufacturing, power-producing and transport industries. It can produce small locomotives for narrow-gauge track as well as powerful engines for broad-gauge track, which the railroads of Finland urgently need.

However, for several years running, powerful locomotives have been ordered from foreign firms, to the country's obvious detriment. Thus, for example, the American Truman-type locomotive was recently put into operation. Before putting the locomotive into operation, it was necessary to make numerous additional modifications, and after a short operating period the

American locomotives' boilers became so worn that it was necessary to replace them. At the same time, domestically produced Finnish locomotives are much more economical and advantageous than foreign ones if one considers the period of operation.

In the ruling classes' interests, the government is demanding extension of plenary economic powers. The ruling circles' thoroughly reactionary economic plans provide for regulating and restricting free export of wood—in order to effect monopoly of the timber market by powerful timber concerns—curtailing investments in construction, prolonging the government's plenary powers of forbidding strikes, lengthening enterprises' workday, sharply decreasing allocations for social needs and so on.

The Finnish working people are carrying on a stubborn and implacable struggle against the ruling circles' and capitalist leaders' assaults on their rights and interests. They do not wish to live in eternal fear of tomorrow.

Poland

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW. (Izvestia, Jan. 1, p. 4. 100 words.)

Rumania

RUMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 3, p. 4. 75 words.)

NEAR EAST

Egypt

SITUATION IN EGYPT. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 3, p. 4. 550 words. Izvestia headlines: BRITAIN THREATENS EGYPT.—Statement by Gen. Robertson and STATEMENT BY EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER NAHAS PASHA. Excerpt:) Paris (Tass)—France Presse reports that Gen. Robertson, Commander in Chief of British land forces in the Middle East, who has returned from Britain, stated Dec. 31 at the Fayid airport that Britain intends to maintain its positions in the Suez Canal zone at all costs.

Robertson momentously stated: "We have sufficient forces at our disposal and the support of other countries." Robertson stated in conclusion: "No one should be led astray thinking that we will allow our policy to be changed eventually as the result of bloodshed." Robertson also pointed out that Britain will maintain its "positions in the Suez Canal zone" until the so-called "Middle East Command" is formed.

Robertson pointed out that his statement was made on Churchill's authorization. ...

Iran

IRANIAN PRESS ON AMERICAN PRESSURE ON IRAN. (Pravda, Jan. 1, p. 4. 300 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—Journal de Teheran has published a semiofficial report on the negotiations between American Ambassador Henderson and Mossadegh on the terms for so-called American "economic aid" in Iran.

Journal de Teheran notes that the Iranian-American military agreement expired Dec. 8. Countries receiving U.S. aid must arm, and Journal de Teheran reports that Mossadegh expressed the opinion that this is incompatible with the country's general interests and, he feels, will contradict the principles of Iran's political independence.

Keihan reports: "Mossadegh told Henderson that he cannot accept the American terms, since they violate the Iranian policy of neutrality and would compel Iran to join the Western bloc."

Turkey

'BEST' BUY OF THE YEAR. (By A. Baranova. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 3, p. 4. 600 words. Condensed text:) American businessmen like best of all to sell high and buy low. "Buy lower!"—this is the motto of the gentlemen of business. The same principle, naturally, guides the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department in its search for "cheap" cannon fodder. As is shown in Newsweek, the American imperialists consider the Turkish Army one of their best "buys" in 1951.

Speaking slightingly of the Turkish soldier as an "oscar" (an American distortion of "asker," a Turkish word meaning soldier), the American magazine, smacking its lips with delight, describes the advantages of these human "goods." "The oscar," Newsweek states, "is the best capital investment the U.S. government has made since the war." ...

And the Newsweek businessmen assess the best buy of 1951 this way: the American imperialists have bought the entire Turkish Army, as it were "on the hoof," from the Ankara Quislings. Even those Turks who have not yet reached draft age have already been sold to the Pentagon! The American magazine even managed to compute comparative maintenance costs for two types of cannon fodder: American and Turkish. One type, the American, costs $5000 a year whereas the other, the "oscar," costs only $500, it explains. A clear saving of $4500 a year on each soldier!

According to the magazine's figures, the Turkish Army already has 19 divisions. And if one considers that the head of the Joint American Military Mission in Turkey, Gen. Arnold—in other words, the man directly entrusted with preparing the Turkish "oscars" for American ventures—stated that the Turkish Army would soon be doubled and would reach "35 or even 40 divisions," then one can see the American businessmen are counting on profits amounting to billions of dollars. Newsweek does not conceal the reason the United States needs Turkish "oscars." "It would be pleasant to see them fighting on the side of the U.S.A. in a war against Soviet Russia," the magazine states.

Such are the dreams and designs of the transatlantic warmongers. However, all this blood-bookkeeping by the overweening adventurers is built on sand. Newsweek, for instance, pretends to know nothing of the Korean "experience" of the notorious "Turkish brigades," which were destroyed almost to a man by the heroic fighters for the freedom and independence of Korean. It is clear that the American imperialists, who have learned nothing, do not want to take account of this miserable experience. But without doubt the millions of ordinary Turks who are being made ready for the slaughter will take account of it and they will make the necessary corrections in the bookkeeping of the American buyers of cheap cannon fodder.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

NEW AMERICAN ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION. (Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN reports the formation in Frankfurt am Main of the first of 15 regional centers of a large American spy organization under the American Consulate General in Frankfurt am Main, called the "United States Information [and Educational] Exchange." This center takes in the southern and central parts of Hessen as well as part of Rhineland-Pfalz. "Peripheral points" will be situated in Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Kaiserslautern, Marburg and Giessen. Similar centers will also be formed in Berlin, Hannover, Kassel, Koblenz, Stuttgart, Bremen, Freiburg-Breisgau, Mannheim, Munich, Regensburg, Nuremberg, Essen, Cologne and Hamburg.

Drew Middleton, Bonn correspondent of The New York Times, has declared that this spy organization will be "the biggest organization ever established by the U.S.A. in a foreign country."

WESTERN EUROPE

France

PLEVEN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS. (Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—On Jan. 7 by a 341 to 243 vote the National Assembly refused a vote of confidence to René Pleven's government. After the vote Pleven immediately handed his government's resignation to President Auriol. The Pleven government has fallen, having stayed in power less than five months.

The resignation of Pleven's government is explained by the broad masses' discontent with its measures and by the fact that sizable groups of the reactionary Parliamentary majority, fearing the unpopularity of this policy with the voters, were obliged to follow the Communists, who constantly exposed this policy, in refusing the government a vote of confidence.

A whole series of measures leading to France's further subordination to U.S. imperialism marked Pleven's short-lived rule. Among such measures were: intensification of the American occupation of France; National Assembly ratification of the notorious "Schuman Plan," which threatens the French coal and iron and steel industries; promoting negotiations for forming the so-called "European army," the function of which is not only to conceal the revival of West German militarism but also to deal a crushing blow to the sovereignty of France and other West European countries.

During its last weeks the Pleven government made an unprecedented attack on France's civilian economy, trying to get a monstrous increase in military appropriations both for continuing the war in Viet Nam and for the arms race laid down by the program of the aggressive Atlantic bloc. While official military expenditures in the 1951 budget were 740,000,000,000 francs, Pleven decided, on Washington's demands, to increase these expenditures in 1952, according to official figures, to 1,160,000,000,000 francs, and, in reality, to almost 1,500,000,000,000 francs. To meet these vast military expenses Pleven decided to increase already existing taxes, to find new methods of taxation, and also to reduce civilian allocations to a minimum. With this object he was trying to set up a peculiar economic dictatorship, using the so-called "restrictive laws" which enable the government without Parliament's knowledge to cut allocations for railroad maintenance and social welfare.

Trying to have ratified the so-called finance law, which provides for new tax burdens and the curtailment of civilian industry, Pleven resorted to the tactics of asking for a vote of confidence, in order to get his plans through under the threat of a government crisis. On Jan. 4 and 5 Pleven broke the "record" in requesting votes of confidence—he requested eight votes of confidence on different clauses of the government's finance bill.

On Jan. 7 the National Assembly was to vote one after the other on all eight questions. However, Pleven was defeated in the vote on the first question—"On Reorganization of Societé Nationale des Chemins de Fer," i.e., in substance, its denationalization and the reduction of credit for the maintenance of the French railroad network. It is characteristic that the right-wing Socialists, who had formerly saved the Pleven government by abstaining from voting, could not adopt their former tactics on this occasion and were obliged for demagogic purposes to vote against the question—in the final reckoning this decided the fate of the government.

The fact that together with the Communist Deputies many of the reactionary Parliamentarians voted against the Pleven government is an indication of the schism within the reactionary bloc of French ruling parties.

The government crisis in France is a reflection of the people's deep dissatisfaction with the government's present policy.

Great Britain

PROTESTS BY BRITISH TRADE CIRCLES. (Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 3. Complete text:) Stockholm (Tass)—Ny Dag published a report from London stating that British business circles are alarmed by the boycott of British goods in Egypt, Iran and other Middle Eastern countries and by the continued reduction of trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Trade organizations, in a memorandum to the President of the British Board of Trade, "protest strongly against the American list of goods which are not to be exported to the East for 'strategic reasons.' "

The memorandum points out that American pressure to enforce curtailment of trade with the East is motivated not by strategic reasons, as the Americans assert, but by American commercial circles who benefit from the decline of Britain's economic and financial position and who are imposing on the country a policy which is causing irreparable damage to the country's economic and trade life.

British trade organizations insist that the government resist the American dictated policy. They also insist that Britain must participate in the International Economic Conference to be held in Moscow in April, 1952.

World Economy

ON CALLING OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—From the Foreign Press. (Pravda, Jan. 5, p. 3. Izvestia, p. 2. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... In an article on the forthcoming economic conference in Moscow, Paris-Presse Intransigeant pointed out on Dec. 26 that the development of East-West trade which might result from the conference would give the Western countries mainly "timber and other raw materials in exchange for manufactured goods." The author of the article also notes than an expansion of trade of this sort "would enable countries to change from the armaments policy to a peacetime economic policy."

An editorial in a November issue of the Italian magazine Notizze Economica states: "The object of this conference is to look for ways to improve the standard of living of the population through peaceful economic cooperation and the development of international trade among all countries on a basis of equality. We would like to stress two important points in connection with the conference, namely: on the one hand, its peaceful character in view of the participation of representatives both from the capitalist countries and from the Soviet Union, China and the people's democracies; on the other hand, the extremely concrete nature of the work and of the results of the conference. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the Moscow conference from the start is a determined and important step toward achieving economic prosperity under conditions of peace throughout the world." ...

The Pakistani newspaper Sind Observer reports that concrete possibilities of developing Pakistan's foreign trade were discussed at a meeting of "business magnates and important officials connected with trade and industry" which took place in Karachi in connection with preparations for the International Economic Conference. In particular, Ahmad Djaffer, the well-known representative of trade circles and Member of Parliament, who recently returned from a business tour of Europe, noted that the East European countries "can offer better and more convenient conditions for trade than the other markets."...

A report of the Japanese Preparations Committee in Tokyo points out the great interest of Japanese business circles in the conference, in particular among the trade and industrial associations in Ginza district where there is a long tradition of trade with China. Radio Tokyo noted in its New Year's commentaries that more than ten persons connected with economics, headed by Ichiro Ishikawa, have already received invitations to go to the Moscow conference as representatives of Japan.

... The West German press pays serious attention to the question of the resumption and development of trade relations with the East. In a special New Year's issue, Chemische Industrie, published in Düsseldorf, demands the normalization of trade with the East, stressing the West German chemical industry's great need for such a resumption. The last report of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce states that "Germany formerly occupied first place in exports to East European countries." According to the Chamber of Commerce, only a lively trade with the East can make the West German trade balance healthy in the coming year. In a long article on this subject on Jan. 1 the Düsseldorf newspaper Handelsblatt came out against unilateral control and prevention of West German trade with the people's democracies and the German Democratic Republic. This newspaper states that the situation has gone so far in Western Germany that everyone who advocates trade with the East is threatened with political persecution. ...

1951–1952

[Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 1 and 2, devote parts of pages one, two and three to articles on the New Year celebrations. Sample items:]

(Editorial)—TOWARD NEW VICTORIES OF COMMUNISM! (Pravda, Jan. 1, p. 1. 1000 words. Summary:) It has become a custom with us Soviet people, on the threshold of the New Year, to recall the achievements and victories of the past year and to look ahead to the future.

The first toast given at the festive tables throughout our immense Soviet country, a toast given in all the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union, was: "To our great Soviet motherland, to the heroic party of the Bolsheviks, to the inspired leader and teacher, our dearly beloved Comrade Stalin!"

Half a century ago, on New Year's Eve, Comrade Stalin, speaking to the workers of Batumi, made the prophetic statement that one day the sun would shine for us. This happy time has come, and communism has become the vital cause of millions.

Communism is in the creative, constructive labor of the Soviet people in factories, mines, Machine and Tractor Stations and farms, in the beautiful contours of the new tall buildings which are beautifying our eternally young capital, Moscow. Communism is in the unparalleled majesty of the new subway and in the millions of trees growing in the forest shelter belts. Communism is in the vast Stalinist construction projects in the valleys of the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu-Darya.

The triumph of communism is assured by the moral and political unity of our Soviet society, by life-giving Soviet patriotism, by the unbreakable Stalinist friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The capitalist world presents a completely different picture. For more than a year and a half the American-British imperialists have been waging a bloody interventionist war in Korea. The peoples of Viet Nam, Indonesia and Malaya are fighting for their liberty and independence with weapons in their hands, and those of Iran, Egypt and North Africa are opposing imperialist oppression with ever greater determination.

In greeting the New Year we send fraternal greetings to the working people of the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies. We wish success to the working people of all countries in their struggle for peace, freedom and happiness.

Under the guidance of the glorious Bolshevist party and of the great Stalin—forward to new victories of communism!

YESTERDAY IN MOSCOW. (Pravda, Jan. 2, p. 1. 300 words. Summary:) The working people of our capital, together with all Soviet citizens, have observed the New Year as a great and joyous holiday.

The lights did not go out until dawn in the clubs, cultural institutions and private apartments of Moscow. Gaiety reigned around the festively decorated New Year trees.

Lively festivities went on all day in Moscow. In the morning thousands of school children went to New Year performances in the theaters, and all day an uninterrupted stream of visitors poured into the museums and the numerous exhibits. In the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest about 5000 young Muscovites were present at the dedication of the New Year tree. In the evening thousands attended theaters and concerts, while festive meetings were held in workers' clubs, Palaces of Culture and culture centers.

Nor did the working life of the capital come to a stop: steelworkers at the Hammer and Sickle Mill smelted steel, the assembly lines moved constantly at the Stalin Auto Plant and work continued on the tall buildings.

JOYOUS TOTALS. (Pravda, Jan. 2, p. 1. 200 words. Summary:) Minsk—The workers of the cities and villages of Belorussia greeted the New Year joyfully. At New Year meetings they summed up the remarkable results of their peaceful labor. The Minsk enterprises have in the past year mastered the production of 25-ton dump trucks, tractor trailers, powerful ditchdiggers, motorcycles, different machine tools, new kinds of fine-weave fabrics, radio apparatus, metal-cutting instruments and other products. In Grodno Province the first sugar refinery of Belorussia—the Skidel Sugar Refinery—is working on local raw material. The workers outlined plans for 1952, when they will begin the construction of a new furniture factory, a melange combine, a lime plant and other industrial enterprises.

GROWTH OF ECONOMY. (Pravda, Jan. 2, p. 1. 250 words. Summary:) Tbilisi—1951 was a year of vigorous development for the Georgian economy Many enterprises of the republic fulfilled their production plans ahead of schedule and gave the country millions of rubles' worth of output above plan. In the past year the Kutaisi Automobile Factory, the Upper Trunk Canal of the Samgori Irrigation System, new coal mines, seven tea factories, the Tbilisi Chocolate Factory, the Gori Cotton Cloth Combine and other enterprises have been put into operation. Construction is continuing on the Sukhumi Fish Factory. In 1951 Georgia started to produce looms and highspeed lathes, trucks with automatic loading devices, automatic machines for wine and perfume enterprises and high-quality silks and fine fabrics. The collective and state farms have increased the harvest yield and extended the planting of tea, citrus fruits, grain and technical crops. Thirty new Machine and Tractor Stations have been put into operation in 1951.

Communist Party

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 1)—awarding the Order of Lenin to G. M. Malenkov, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on his 50th birthday for his outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

TO COMRADE GEORGY MAXIMILIANOVICH MALENKOV.—From the Party Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 1. Complete text:) The Party Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers warmly greet you—loyal disciple of Lenin and comrade in arms of Comrade Stalin, eminent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state—on your 50th birthday.

You have devoted all your life to the great cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, to the struggle for the victory of communism.

A faithful son of the Soviet people, you have given in your work an inspiring example of service to the people, carrying out with honor the tasks which the Party has set for you.

A stalwart follower of our great teachers Lenin and Stalin, your characteristic energy and courage in carrying out highly responsible assignments in all fields of Party and state work forged the victory of our motherland over the enemies of mankind in the great patriotic war.

We wish you, our friend and comrade, dear Georgy Maximilianovich, many years of health and further fruitful work for the benefit of our great Socialist motherland, for the benefit of communism.

[These two items, set in large type, together with a photograph of Malenkov, occupy the center two columns of page one in both papers for this day.]

11TH CONGRESS OF LATVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. (Pravda, Jan. 3, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Riga—The 11th Congress of the Latvian Communist Party has concluded its work. The session took place in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism. Comrade Kalnberzins, Secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, who made the report, and those speaking in the discussions, evaluated objectively the results with which the republic's Bolsheviks came to their congress.

In the time which has elapsed since the Tenth Congress the Latvian Communist Party has grown considerably, gaining organizational and ideological strength and increasing its influence on all strata of the population. Tens of thousands of agitators are working in the cities and villages of the republic to explain the Party's policy. The number of Communists and

non-Party aktiv members studying in the Party education system has increased two and a half times. The people can now study in their own language the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin: in December, 1951, publication of the works of Lenin was completed; by that time 13 volumes of the works of Stalin had appeared and 170 different classics of Marxism-Leninism had been published in a total of about 3,000,000 copies. ...

Comrade Kalnberzins reported that the republic's postwar five-year plan was successfully fulfilled, and in the most important indices considerably overfulfilled. Total industrial production during the years of the plan had increased more than six times, while the 1940 output level was trebled in 1950. The 1951 industrial output was fulfilled ahead of time, on Dec. 13.

The most significant achievement in the field of agriculture is the complete victory of the collective farm system and the liquidation of the last exploiting class, the kulaks. Today the collective farms of Latvia comprise 98.4% of the peasant farms. The material welfare of the working people has considerably improved, and their growing cultural requirements are being better satisfied. Trade turnover has increased 78% during the past three years. ...

The congress emphasized the fact that the key to the solution of the tasks confronting the republic's agriculture is the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms and the strengthening of polictical work among the collective farm workers and agricultural specialists. ...

The congress subjected the republic Ministry of Agriculture to severe criticism for its unsatisfactory control of the Machine and Tractor Stations, the numbers of which have doubled in the period under discussion. ...

Noting the decisive importance of communist education in the period of transition from socialism to communism, the delegates spoke of the necessity for intensifying the struggle against the remnants of capitalism in the consciousness of the working people, and especially against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism. They stressed the necessity of raising the level of all ideological work.

Comrade Pelse, Secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the congress, noting that both at the district and city Party conferences and at the present Party congress many delegates discussed economic problems seriously and in detail but evaded questions of ideological work. This was because the district and city Party committees pay little attention to the essence of ideological and political work and to propaganda, devoting most of their attention to organizational matters. Meanwhile, there are serious shortcomings in propaganda and agitation work. Comrade Pelse also spoke on major shortcomings in the work of the unions of writers, artists and composers and on ideological errors in the works of certain writers.

A speech was delivered at the congress by Comrade Lacis, Chairman of the Latvian Republic Council of Ministers, who spoke on the tasks involved in improving the work of the Soviet apparatus. A total of 38 persons took part in the discussions.

The congress acknowledged the political line followed by the Central Committee to be correct and its practical work to be satisfactory.

The congress selected a new Party Central Committee and Inspection Committee. With a great enthusiasm the delegates adopted greetings to Comrade Stalin, leader of the Soviet people.

The congress closed with the singing of the Party hymn, the "Internationale."

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At the first plenary session of the newly elected Latvian Communist Party Central Committee J. E. Kalnberzins was elected First Secretary, F. E. Titov Second Secretary, and A. J. Pelse, P. Ya. Litvinov, V. K. Krumins and A. P. Chernyshev secretaries.

PLENARY SESSION OF KARELO-FINNISH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) Petrozavodsk—A regular plenary session of the Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee discussed a report by its secretary, Comrade Smirnov, on the tasks of republic Party organizations in disseminating advanced production methods in enterprises of the lumber industry.

The session noted that the republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry and the directors of trusts and lumber camps are still making poor use of the vast resources at the disposal of the mechanized lumbering enterprises. In many cases supervision of competition is reduced to mere window dressing and publicity about the obligations undertaken. The experience of innovators is introduced slowly into production.

The session also discussed a report by the Chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers, Comrade Prokkonen, on measures for improving the work of Machine and Tractor Stations.

The session passed resolutions on the questions under discussion.

Party Life: PLENARY SESSION OF KUIBYSHEV PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Jan. 4, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) Kuibyshev—The plenary session of the Kuibyshev Province Party Committee discussed the report of Comrade Puzanov, province committee secretary, on the work of the Party organizations in selecting, organizing and training leading cadres. The province Party organization has done much work along this line and during the past two years about 2000 people have been appointed to different administrative positions. The ideological level and administrative qualifications of the cadres have improved. Many of them have a higher, incomplete higher or secondary education. More than 450 people finished the province Party school and 179 finished the refresher courses for Party and Soviet officials. More than 2500 people finished the evening university of Marxism-Leninism.

The plenary session also noted serious shortcomings in this matter. The members criticized the province committee and several city and district Party committees because they do not have a sufficient knowledge of people who should be appointed to administrative posts. There is a large turnover of administrative personnel in the province because incompetent people are appointed. A resolution was passed on the question under discussion aimed at remedying the shortcomings disclosed.

SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN WORK OF TERRITORY PARTY SCHOOL. (By A. Karamyshev, Staff Correspondent for the Altai Territory. Pravda, Jan. 5, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Barnaul—Two-year Party schools have been set up in the republics, territories and provinces in order to train cadres for local Party and Soviet agencies. In the past five years the Altai Territory Party school has graduated about 500 people, many of whom are now working as city and district Party committee secretaries, district executive committee chairmen and members of the territory Party committee and territory executive committee. But recently the territory Party committee has relaxed its attention to the Party school and has begun to violate the admission regulations, as a result of which the school often accepts people who have failed in practical work.

The case of Comrade Rybin, former secretary of the October Borough Party Committee in Barnaul, is a typical example. He was removed from his post for poor work and bad conduct. Nevertheless the territory Party committee sent him to the Party school, where he violated school discipline. After graduating from the school, he found himself director of horse transportation in a construction trust. In 1951 Comrades Vanyunin and Osipov were accepted in the Party school although they had only a third-grade education and were very weak in practical work.

The academic discipline and progress of the students in the Party school is also very poor. Last year the students missed more than 1000 academic hours for no valid reason, and one-quarter of the students of the first class did not pass their examinations. The people who lag behind are mainly those who have an unconscientious attitude toward the primary Party duty of raising their ideological level. Comrade Bubnov used to work as head of the territory Party archives. He was very careless in his work and they sent him under various pretexts to the Party school. During the past study year he did not pass the examinations in Party history, philosophy, general history and the Russian language. He took the examinations again but still did not pass them. The school administration asked about dismissing him from the school, but the territory committee did not support this justified demand and Bubnov has neglected his studies still more.

Some of the students are getting bad grades this year just as they did last year, but the school administration and Party organization do not do anything about this. Much attention

should be paid in a Party school to a profound study of Marxist-Leninist theory. One-third of the entire curriculum of the Altai Territory school is devoted to the study of Party history, political economy and philosophy, but the lectures on Party work, the principles of Soviet economics and of law are not very well connected with practical Party and Soviet work, with the tasks of the territory Party organization. Shortcomings in the teaching of the social sciences are due to the weak control of the department over the quality of lectures. The teaching staff does not develop criticism and self-criticism.

Serious attention must be paid to the work of the territory Party school and a high level of training for Party cadres must be ensured.

On Party Themes: TRAINING THE COLLECTIVE FARM AKTIV. (By V. Kiselyov, Secretary of the Kalinin Province Party Committee. Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 2. 2000 words. Summary:) "The strength of the Bolsheviks," said Comrade Stalin in 1933, "the strength of the Communists lies in the fact that they know how to surround the Party with the millions of the non-Party aktiv. We Bolsheviks would not have achieved the successes we have today if we had not known how to win the confidence of millions of non-Party workers and peasants. ..."

Guiding themselves by this directive, the Party organizations of Kalinin Province are doing much work to strengthen their contact with the masses. At present the Party organizations are striving for further agricultural progress and for the organizational strengthening of the amalgamated collective farms. In this work they are relying on the large collective farm aktiv, the tens of thousands of leading collective farmers. There are many different forms of work with the collective farm aktiv, one of which is the open Party meeting where the most important questions of political and administrative work are discussed. Such meetings help the non-Party aktiv members to understand better the tasks set by the Bolshevist party and the Soviet government. In 1951 five open Party meetings were held on the Stalin Collective Farm in Kalinin District. Each of them was attended by 15 or 20 non-Party aktiv members, many of whom participated in the discussion. The Party organization heeded the voice of the collective farmers and studied their valuable suggestions and advice.

Many primary Party units of the province collective farms get the leading collective farmers into public work, which contributes to the growth of the aktiv members and to their acquiring habits of working with people. The most politically educated collective farmers, for instance, are drawn into agitation work. In Maksatikha District about 400 leading collective farmers are working as agitators and carrying out Party assignments.

To consult with the non-Party collective farm aktiv and to rely on it in day-to-day work is the duty not only of primary Party units but also of Party committees. The province Party committee often consults with the non-Party masses on important questions of the development of agriculture in the province. For this purpose, for instance, the province committee held a special conference of the best flax cultivators to discuss further increase in the flax yield, the improvement of the primary processing, the mechanization of the labor of flax cultivators, etc. Recently the province committee called together the leading workers in animal husbandry. Separate conferences of the cattle breeders, sheep raisers and hog breeders were held in order to discuss the tasks of animal husbandry more concretely. A conference of collective farm chairmen and agricultural specialists aroused much interest. Agronomist Comrade Stepanov, chairman of For the General Party Line Collective Farm, Kalinin District, and Zootechnician Comrade Pogorely, chairman of the Ilyich Collective Farm, Bezhets District, made reports on their experience.

The collective farm aktiv members give the Party organizations much helpful advice in agricultural management. Last autumn Kashin District did not have enough covered sheds to store flax stalks which would be spoiled if left out in the open. The flax cultivators of Menzhinsky Collective Farm found a solution by storing the flax stalks in special stacks. This method of storing flax stalks was passed on to the district agricultural department and in turn to the other collective farms. Many tons of valuable technical crops were preserved in this way.

Drawing the best collective farmers into propagandizing advanced experience is very important in training the collective farm aktiv. Also, we have recently begun to hold meetings between collective farmers and masters of field work and animal husbandry. These are like seminars and last two days. Many collective farmers have already proved themselves to be excellent speakers and lecturers.

The training of an aktiv of women collective farmers is given special attention by the Party organization. Thousands of leading women work as chairmen of rural Soviets and collective farms, directors of livestock sections, brigades and teams. The Party organization considers it its duty to strive to raise the political and labor role of women and to promote them to important positions.

Recently the Party organizations of the province have begun to pay more attention to the suggestions of the collective farm aktiv members and to increasing the importance of collective farm meetings. These meetings play a large part in developing criticism and self-criticism. The Party organizations take great interest in the ideological and political education of the collective farm aktiv members and in raising their qualifications and the level of their knowledge. About 5000 non-Party collective farm aktiv members studied this year in the Party education network. Last year about 2000 leaders of field brigades, more than 5000 directors of the livestock sections and more than 700 leaders of flax cultivation teams studied agrotechnical or zootechnical courses. Several thousand collective farm aktiv members are enrolled in the three-year agrozootechnical schools.

There are in the province some Party organizations which do not pay sufficient attention to training the non-Party collective farm aktiv, such as the Molokovo, Lukovnikovo, Novo-Karelsky, Spirovo and Orshinsky Party organizations. In many places criticism from below is not heeded. There are serious shortcomings in work with the non-Party aktiv in the Kamensky District Party Committee.

The province committee is taking the necessary measures to remedy these shortcomings, to raise the level of Party political work in the countryside and to intensify concern for the training of the collective farm aktiv. Relying on the aktiv, the Party organizations of the province will achieve new successes in agriculture.

Young Communist League

(Editorial)—CHARACTER TRAINING OF YOUTH IS IMPORTANT PARTY CONCERN. (Pravda, Jan. 4, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) Guided by the instructions of Comrade Stalin, our Party and Young Communist League organizations engage in extensive work for the communist education of the young people. Now, when the Soviet people are solving great tasks of building communism, the role of the Y.C.L. in the communist education of the young generation grows even more important.

The tasks of the communist education of young people demand further improvement in political education in Y.C.L. organizations. It should be remembered that studies in some Y.C.L. circles and political schools lack content and are conducted on a low ideological and theoretical level. Some Y.C.L. aktiv members say that they are studying theory independently, when in actual fact they are not engaged in systematic independent study. Such cases were recently uncovered in the Krasnoyarsk Territory Y.C.L. organization. The territory Party committee failed to set the Y.C.L. organizations right in time or to render them due assistance.

The education of the young people is an important Party concern. Party agencies must show constant concern for improving in every way the political education of the Y.C.L. One of the essential tasks of Party propagandists is the systematic propaganda of Marxist-Leninist ideas and of the theory and history of the Bolshevist party among young people.

There are now about 14,000,000 young people in the ranks of the Y.C.L. The Young Pioneer organization unites more than 19,000,000 school children. The political and labor activity of our young people is constantly increasing. Therefore it is all the more intolerable that in certain Y.C.L. organizations no proper attention is being paid to the admission of advanced

youths to the ranks of the Y.C.L. This is true in particular of the Y.C.L. organizations in Saratov and Kursk Provinces. It cannot be said that the Saratov and Kursk Province Party Committees are unaware of the fact, but unfortunately they go no further than to criticize these shortcomings in a superficial manner.

Since the seventh plenary session of the Y.C.L. Central Committee the Y.C.L. organizations in many places have begun to devote more attention to the work of the schools, to the education of the Young Pioneers.* But it must be noted that in certain schools there is still no perceptible improvement in Young Pioneer work; no energetic struggle is being waged for a high level of scholastic progress on the part of all the pupils. This is true in Tataria, where the province Party committee has failed to notice vital shortcomings in the work of the schools.

It is the vital concern of Party organizations to work constantly with the Y.C.L. aktiv. It must be remembered that many active young comrades have not had time enough to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience. But knowledge and experience will come with time. What is important is constant determination to improve one's ideological and political standards and to increase one's competence. In view of such demands it cannot be considered normal, for example, that as a result of the reports and elections the Khabarovsk Y.C.L. organization permitted extremely large turnover of Y.C.L. secretaries. Concern must be shown that primary units have stable, well-trained and experienced personnel.

Party organizations must train the Y.C.L. aktiv in the spirit of Bolshevist responsibility for the carrying out of any Party assignment. It is the task of Party committees to discuss regularly problems of the work of Y.C.L. organizations, to direct their activities and to extend them all necessary assistance.

State and Law

DEATH OF MAXIM MAXIMOVICH LITVINOV. (Pravda only, Jan. 2, p. 4. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces with deep regret the death of former U.S.S.R. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Maxim Maximovich Litvinov, which occurred Dec. 31, 1951, after a prolonged illness.

FROM COMMISSION FOR M. M. LITVINOV'S FUNERAL. (Pravda only, Jan. 2, p. 4. Complete text:) The coffin containing the body of M. M. Litvinov has been placed in the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The funeral will take place Jan. 2.

(Obituary)—M. M. LITVINOV.—Short Biography. (Pravda only, Jan. 2, p. 4. Complete text:) On Dec. 1951, Maxim Maximovich Litvinov, an old member of the Bolshevist party and a prominent Soviet diplomat, died after a prolonged and severe illness.

M. M. Litvinov was born in 1876 in the city of Bialystok, the son of a civil servant. In 1898 he joined the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, and in 1903, after the party's second congress, he joined the Bolsheviks and played an active role in the work of the Party. From 1902 through 1918, except for a two-year period, he lived in Britain.

In 1918, after the great October socialist revolution, M. M. Litvinov began his work in the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. In 1921 he was appointed Deputy Commissar and took part in the Genoa and Hague Conferences. Between 1927 and 1930 Litvinov headed the Soviet delegation to the preparatory commission for the Geneva Disarmament Conference, presenting on behalf of the Soviet government a proposal for general disarmament. From 1930 to 1939 he held the post of U.S.S.R. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. In 1932 he was chief Soviet delegate to the League of Nations Disarmament Conference and in 1933 he headed the Soviet delegation to the World Economic Conference in London. In 1935, on behalf of the Soviet government, Litvinov signed the convention on the definition of aggression with a number of other states. From 1934 to 1938 he represented the U.S.S.R. on the League of Nations Council.

M. M. Litvinov was elected a member of the U.S.S.R. Central Executive Committee and a Deputy to the first and second sessions of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

After the outbreak of the great patriotic war Litvinov was appointed Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.A. Between 1943 and 1946 he served as Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

In the last few years Litvinov had retired from active work as a result of a severe illness.

M. M. Litvinov had been decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and received the medal For Labor Valor During the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945.

(Obituary)—Ya. Z. SURITS. (Izvestia only, Jan. 4, p. 4. Complete text:) Yakov Zakharovich Surits passed away Jan. 2, 1952, at the age of 70 after a long illness. For nearly 30 years, from 1918 through 1947, Ya. Z. Surits was in diplomatic work, occupying responsible posts in the U.S.S.R. People's Commissariat (later Ministry) of Foreign Affairs. In 1918-19 he headed the Soviet mission in Denmark. From 1919 through 1921 he was Minister to Afghanistan. From 1922 through 1923 he was Minister to Norway, and he served in the same capacity in Turkey from 1923 through 1934, Germany from 1934 through 1937 and France from 1937 through 1940.

From 1937 to 1939 Ya. Z. Surits was a member of the Soviet delegation to the League of Nations.

Surits worked in the central apparatus of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs from 1940 through 1946, and from 1946 through 1947 was U.S.S.R. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Brazil. After 1947 illness prevented him from taking any active role.

He was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for his diplomatic services.

The memory of Yakov Zakharovich Surits will long remain in our hearts.—[Signed by a group of friends and associates.]

On [Major] Themes of Work of the Soviets: STATE DISCIPLINE IN WORK OF SOVIET APPARATUS. (By A. Shavrov, Vice-Chairman of Belorussian Republic Council of Ministers. Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) ... During the past few years the Soviet agencies of Belorussia have considerably improved their leadership of the economy and culture. ... More than 8,000,000,000 rubles, or more than the total of capital investments during the three prewar five-year plans, has been spent for capital construction in the republic during the postwar five-year plan.

New branches of industry have been developed in Belorussia: the manufacture of automobiles, tractors, road machinery, mobile power units, construction machinery, sugar and canned fruits and vegetables. Many industries have been restored on an improved technical basis. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of agriculture, science and culture.

The great strength of our social and state system can be seen from the rapid rate at which the national economy and culture of Belorussia have been restored and developed.

The Soviet people are now solving great problems. These conditions greatly enhance the role of the Soviet administrative apparatus, which organizes the fulfillment of resolutions of the Party and government. This apparatus must be exceptionally well organized and efficient. ...

The republic's Ministry of Housing completed the annual plan ahead of schedule. In 1951 the Belorussian Republic Council of Ministers' Chief Minsk Housing Construction Administration completed 15,500 square meters of housing, while much has been done to restore streets and squares in the republic's capital. Successful fulfillment of the construction plan is the result of improved standards of leadership and the strengthening of state discipline in the work of the Soviet and economic agencies.

During the 1951 grain deliveries the Gomel and Polesie

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* [For a report on the seventh plenary session of the Y.C.L. Central Committee and an editorial on the Young Pioneer organization see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 42, pp. 31-33.]

Province Soviet Executive Committees strengthened their guidance of lower-echelon Soviet, agricultural and procurement agencies, Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms. The province executive committees adopted concrete resolutions on harvest and grain delivery problems, assured strict control over their fulfillment and helped the lower-echelon officials to organize socialist competition among the working people. Thanks to this Gomel and Polesie Provinces gathered the harvest successfully and ahead of schedule and were the first in the republic to meet their quotas for deliveries of grain to the state.

The David-Gorodok District Soviet Executive Committee in Pinsk Province has organized its work well. It has integrated plans for its work which reflect the special features of the district's economy and the prospects for developing it. ...

It must be stated, however, that individual Soviet agencies and institutions in the republic still take a narrowly departmental approach.

As can be seen from the results of fulfillment of the national economy plan for 1951, there are serious shortcomings in the work of certain ministries and republic administrations. For example, certain enterprises of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry failed to deliver to construction projects in the republic large amounts of brick, tile and lime and failed to adhere to the plan for reducing the unit cost of production. The collegium of this ministry adopted a resolution at one time calling on the directors of enterprises to work out measures for reducing unit costs, but it has not checked on the execution of its own directive, with the result that the assignment has not been carried out.

Cases of violation of state discipline have been discovered in the Ministry of Local Industry and the Belorussian Producers' Cooperatives Council. ... The enterprises under their control failed to give the country tens of millions of rubles' worth of knitwear, haberdashery, radios, crockery, footwear and other consumers' goods. The funds allotted for increasing production capacity are badly utilized here. ...

The Chief Workers' Supply Administration of the republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry is obliged to organize trade and public catering in places where the ministry's enterprises are situated. There are difficulties in this work, and the officials of this administration, instead of overcoming them, have chosen an easier course: they have begun to open stores in cities and district centers, where a broad network of stores already exists. This has led to a reduction in trade in the areas where the lumber industry enterprises are situated.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are taking measures to perfect the administrative system still further and reduce the cost of the state apparatus. In the last few years not a little has been done in our republic in this direction. Some officials in Soviet agencies and in economic and cooperative organizations have been dismissed and set to work in production. However it must be admitted that our administrative apparatus is still very large, and instead of reducing it the directors of several institutions and enterprises are trying by all possible means to enlarge it, evading the laws and violating state discipline. We are waging a stubborn struggle against such cases.

Radical improvement in the work of the Soviet apparatus and improvement in state discipline are directly related to the ideological training of our cadres. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers are engaged in extensive work to train and provide refresher courses for Soviet and economic personnel. In addition to the higher educational institutions operating in Belorussia we have an extensive network of courses, seminars and circles. Special attention is devoted to the training of lower-echelon Soviet personnel. Three-month courses for the chairmen and secretaries of village and settlement Soviets are organized in every province, and ten-day seminars have been held for such personnel in all districts. In addition one-day and two-day seminars are held in all provinces for district officials. During the third quarter of 1951 alone 266 seminars were held, which were attended by about 4000 persons. Participants in the seminars heard lectures on Soviet and collective farm work, the local budget, socialist construction in the people's democracies, etc. Seminars for the chairmen of district executive committees are held twice a year in some provinces.

Naturally courses and seminars in themselves are not enough. The cadres must have daily training through practical work.

The systematic strengthening of state discipline in the Soviet and economic apparatus depends on more extensive development of criticism and self-criticism and the achievement of constant and strict control over the fulfillment of Party and government directives,as well as over the fulfillment of their own resolutions. ...

By tirelessly perfecting the methods and style of their work and strengthening state discipline by all possible means, the Soviet agencies of Belorussia will, under the guidance of the Party organizations, be able to attain new successes in economic and cultural work.

POOR GUIDANCE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY IN GROZNY. (By Staff Correspondent M. Otreshko. Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Grozny—Bluing is imported into Grozny from Moscow, ironware and metal beds from Makeyevka, buckets from Baku, chiffoniers and tables from Rostov, Maikop, Nalchik and Pyatigorsk and furniture from Latvia, although all these goods could very easily be produced in Grozny. The woodworking combine of the Grozny Province Local Industry Administration and the warehouse of the Central Lumber Trade Administration are situated on neighboring streets. The combine lacks raw material while wood is sent from the warehouse of the Central Lumber Trade Administration to Pyatigorsk to be made into furniture and sent back to Grozny.

One would think that there was no place which manufactured furniture in Grozny. But the province has an abundant supply of valuable kinds of lumber and there are three furniture workshops in the city besides the above-mentioned combine. Yet very little furniture is manufactured in these workshops because so much of the work is done by hand. A table from one of these workshops costs more than a similar table imported from Rostov. The other two furniture enterprises in Grozny are next door. It would be advantageous to combine the manufacture of furniture and the procurement of raw materials. The belt-line system of production could be installed and technology could be improved. This would reduce the cost of the furniture. But this has not been seriously considered in either the province industrial council or the province local industry administration.

The largest furniture enterprise in Grozny, the woodworking combine, has a large supply of machines, skilled workers and specialists. But their equipment is not used to the fullest extent because of the lack of raw materials. Instead of making furniture for the population, the combine makes various products for industrial enterprises of the city, using materials provided by them.

The local and cooperative industry of Grozny copes completely inadequately with the ever-growing demand of the workers for consumers' goods. The trade organizations are forced to buy goods produced in other provinces but too poor to be sold there. Various organizations each send out their own buyers, which means that a large amount of state funds is wasted.

Every year the Grozny Province Executive Committee discusses the unsatisfactory work of the local and cooperative industry in not fulfilling the plans for production of consumers' goods and passes resolutions. But the situation does not improve.

(Editorial)—THE SOVIETS AND LOCAL INDUSTRY. (Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) One of the most important tasks of local Soviets is the coordinated development of the production of consumers' goods out of local raw materials and industrial waste products, the increase in production of local fuel and the production of building materials. Comrade Stalin pointed out at the 14th Party Congress that Union industry alone could not satisfy the varied needs of the population in local industry. It is the task of the local Soviets to organize and direct local industry. In 1950 producers cooperatives and industry under the jurisdiction of province, city and district Soviets increased its output 50% above the prewar level. In the Russian Republic alone local industry enterprises produced tens of billions of rubles' worth of different goods every year.

The Dnepropetrovsk City Soviet takes a constant interest in enlarging the assortment of goods produced locally. As a result the local industry of the city began in 1951 to produce more than 80 kinds of new products, many of which had previously been imported from other districts.

The executive committees of some Soviets do not display initiative and sufficient persistence in making use of their available opportunities. Izvestia today publishes an article on the poor work of local and cooperative industry in Grozny, where the city trade organizations have to buy goods in other provinces in order to satisfy the needs of the population.

Khabarovsk Territory is famous for its lumber. Would it not be possible to organize the manufacture of furniture and wooden products here, all the more so since the directors of local industry cannot complain of a lack of equipment? Nevertheless, very rarely is it possible to find locally made furniture in the territory stores. Strange as it may seem, Khabarovsk Territory receives skis from Tyumen and Kirov Provinces. It is typical that in one store of the Khabarovsk City Industrial Trade Administration not a single one of the 425 kinds of goods on sale was made by local industry enterprises.

The officials of the Soviets and of local and cooperative industry should display more initiative and persistence in utilizing all the sources of raw materials to achieve a considerable increase in production, to enlarge the assortment of goods and to improve the quality of local products. The Union enterprises and scientific research institutes can give much help in settling important problems of the technical equipment of enterprises, in mastering very complex technological processes and mechanizing production. The concrete help which the scientific research organizations have given to many enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad and Gorky is well known. But local industry does not always receive such help. It is the duty of the ministries and other central departments to give all possible help to the local Soviets in developing their economic activity and supporting valuable local initiative.

The needs of Soviet people for various goods are constantly growing. The interests of the state demand that the local Soviets show initiative in developing all kinds of production.

Work of the Soviets: INFORMATION BULLETINS OF A TERRITORY SOVIET EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. (By V. Viktorov. Izvestia, Jan. 4, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) Barnaul—The Altai Territory Executive Committee regularly publishes information bulletins for the city and district executive committees. They have been devoted to problems of planning the work of the executive committees and their departments and of drafting resolutions, as well as to the experience of the standing committees of the Biisk City Soviet and to the work of the street committees in Chesnokovka, which do much for municipal improvement. An interesting bulletin was devoted to the experience of the Smolenskoye District Executive Committee in drafting their documents. They studied the matter carefully and drew Deputies and the rural aktiv into the work. The documents were well drawn up.

The information bulletins, published in pamphlet form, acquaint a wide range of Soviet and administrative officials with the experience and practice of Soviet work and are very useful to local Soviet officials.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'AND STILL HE WRITES.'* (Izvestia, Jan. 4, p. 2. Complete text:) Izvestia Dec. 15, 1951, published a feuilleton criticizing the bad style of Chairman of the Gdov District Soviet Executive Committee Comrade Skoropostizhny's guidance of the rural Soviets.

Comrade Batychenkov, Secretary of the Gdov District Party Committee, has reported to the editors that the bureau of the district committee has discussed the feuilleton and recognized as correct the criticism of Comrade Skoropostizhny. The bureau demanded that Comrade Skoropostizhny radically change his method and style of guidance and recommended that the executive committee discuss the question of the guidance of rural Soviets and collective farms at a regular session of the district Soviet.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, p. 38.

Nationalities

SONGS ABOUT A NEW LIFE. (Pravda, Jan. 5, p. 2. Complete text:) Stanislav—The Guzul sing joyful songs about their happy life under the sun of the Stalin Constitution. The composers of these songs are mainly workers of the new collective farm countryside.

Woman collective farmer V. Popenyuk composed a moving song describing the love of our people for Comrade Stalin and the flowering collective farm life. This song can be heard in many villages. Collective farmer M. Skrumelyak wrote a song calling for friendship and peace among peoples, for the struggle against the instigators of a new war. Collective farmer V. Zubyak glorifies in his song the famous field team leader Anna Savchak of Stalin Collective Farm, Stanislav District.

Recently the Stanislav Province Folk Art Center held a competition for the best folk song transcriptions. The best songs composed by folk singers were awarded prizes.

National Economy

ALONG GREAT WATER ROUTE.—Preparations for Navigation on the Volga-Don Navigation Canal. (Izvestia, Jan. 6, p. 1. Complete text:) Comrade Cherevko, Deputy Minister of Inland Shipping, has informed an Izvestia reporter that freight and passenger vessels will begin using the Volga-Don Navigation Canal in spring, 1952.

At present the Ministry of Inland Shipping is busy with the construction of new vessels and the refitting of old ones for operation on the Volga-Don. Problems of building and renovating passenger facilities and rebuilding a number of ports on the Don and Volga are being solved, as are problems of providing additional modern loading equipment, training engineers, technicians and workers and providing all conveniences for passengers at the docks and on the boats.

Part of the Volga-Don waterway will be formed by the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir, on which waves will reach a height of three meters during stormy weather. New navigation conditions will necessitate special vessels with extra-strong hulls and a high degree of maneuverability.

Soviet shipbuilders have already mastered the production of 600- and 450-horsepower tugboats for the new waterway. These vessels are adapted for operation in thin or broken ice.

Freight vessels are being built with a view to new methods of loading and unloading freight. The constantly increasing amount of machinery in the river ports will make it possible to unload large lighters in a matter of hours. The new vessels for the Volga-Don are designed for rapid handling [of freight] and will be for the most part bulk-freight lighters permitting large-scale unloading operations. Motorless barges with a freight capacity of more than 1000 tons are being provided with mechanical equipment to eliminate all arduous work.

Eight-hundred-horsepower freight motorships with holds accommodating 2000 tons of loose cargo have appeared on the Volga and other rivers of the country in recent years. They are trim, maneuverable and speedy craft which ensure the rapid delivery of valuable freight. This type of freight vessel has been included among the basic types for the new waterway.

In addition, construction has begun of less powerful motorships. Specialized self-powered vessels are planned: tankers for hauling petroleum products and refrigerator vessels with cold storage facilities for fish, meat and fruit.

A group of steamers and motorships from the passenger fleet of the Volga-Kama Basin has been assigned to the Volga-Don and will operate on the Moscow—Rostov-on-Don run. These vessels are being refitted with modernized interiors and additional conveniences for passengers.

A fleet of 800-horsepower passenger motorships is under construction, each of which will have 300 to 350 berths. The first group will begin operations during the 1952 navigation season.

Comfortable light steamers and motorships of 250-, 450- and 600-horsepower will ply the river stretches of the Volga-Don route. A model for a 450-horsepower passenger vessel has

already been built in one of our shipyards and has shown good cruising qualities in trials.

One of the types of passenger vessel approved for the Moscow —Rostov-on-Don express run is a diesel electric of more than 2000-horsepower. This three-decked vessel is more than 100 meters long and about 15 meters high and has a maximum speed of 25 kilometers per hour. It is to have 500 cabins.

Cabin and public room furnishings have been carefully considered: the ship has a two-tone dining room, salons, buffets, library and reading room, post and telegraph office, barber shop, lounges, nursery, tailor shop and motion picture hall (which also serves as a concert hall). The trip from Moscow to Rostov-on-Don will take 20 to 22 days.

Such river passenger vessels do not exist anywhere else in the world. This diesel electric is being designed by engineers of the A. A. Zhdanov Red Sormovo Plant, one of Russia's oldest.

The ice may be somewhat slow in breaking up on the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir and the Volga-Don Canal because there will be no current there. For this reason it has been decided to employ special icebreakers. Two river icebreakers have already been built and were tested on the Volga and the Rybinsk Reservoirs during spring and autumn, 1951.

Shore bases and floating repair shops are being built to maintain the fleet.

Work has begun on floating passenger terminals for the Volga-Don route. A new shore passenger terminal will open in Stalingrad by the beginning of the navigation season. The present river terminal in Rostov-on-Don is being rebuilt and a new one is being erected, while a temporary one is being built at the Tsimlyanskaya center. Small piers will be built near individual settlements for local traffic on the Volga-Don Canal.

The Volga-Don Navigation Canal is one of the most complete and best-equipped installations of the Stalin epoch. Only qualified personnel can operate this equipment. The educational institutions and courses of the Ministry of Inland Shipping are training hydrotechnical engineers, management personnel, electricians, lock superintendents and other specialists.

Many captains and skippers, engineers, port and dock officials,route section supervisors and buoy keepers will be needed for the Volga-Don Navigation Line and Don Basin Administration. Courses have been opened in Rostov-on-Don, Kalach, Liski and Stalingrad to train workers.

All work of preparing the new canal for use has been made the responsibility of the recently formed Volga-Don Waterway Administration, which is making extensive use of experience in operating the Moscow Canal. This canal is a unique laboratory for studying and drawing general conclusions from the most rational means of operating a modern hydrotechnical installation.

The new canal will link the White, Baltic and Caspian Seas with the Azov and Black Seas. Mighty streams of Kama lumber and Urals freight, machinery and manufactured goods from Moscow, Leningrad and the Volga area will pass through the canal to the Donets Basin and the Azov shore, while streams of Donets Basin coal and metals, grain and other farm products will travel in the opposite direction.

Successful preparations for the opening of navigation on the Volga-Don and the rapid mastery of the first of the construction projects of communism constitute a responsible and honorable assignment which will undoubtedly be carried out successfully by inland shipping personnel.

RIVER PORT AT KALACH-ON-DON. (Pravda, Jan.4, p. 1. 200 words. Summary:) Stalingrad—A person who had previously visited Kalach-on-Don would no longer recognize this once quiet steppe settlement. Kalach has become a city, with a new club, several schools and many apartment houses and administrative buildings. The Volga-Don Construction Administration is situated here.

When navigation begins on the Volga-Don Canal in 1952 Kalach will become a major port on the new waterway. Building of port installations has already begun. The port will have several large piers and warehouses as well as its own repair shops, all of which will necessitate the driving of 1400 tons of interlocking steel piles and the removal of at least 150,000 cubic meters of earth.

Scrapers are already leveling the construction area on the bank of the Don River, work on assembling the pile drivers is in full swing, and a channel has been cleared for a hydraulic dredge, which will arrive in March.

Letter to the Editor: ON NEW ACCOUNTING FORMS. (By A. Intskirveli, Head of the Accounting Department, J. V. Stalin State University, Tbilisi. Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) Tbilisi—There are many different methods of accounting, the best of which is the one that gives a true picture of the work of an enterprise and makes it possible to see this picture in concise form. In 1949 the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance approved the so-called journal method of accounting, but it was not adopted because of its complexity and for many other reasons.

This year members of the accounting department of J. V. Stalin State University in Tbilisi heard a report by bookkeeper Comrade Klyuka on a method of bookkeeping that he had worked out. It is simple and convenient and reduces the number of records which have to be kept. Control ledgers and turnover data for the main accounts and the personal accounts of workers and employees are not needed. Payroll lists are simplified and the turnover balance is computed automatically. This method was used in two enterprises in Tbilisi and gave good results. At the Tbilisi Farm Machinery Factory the monthly accounts used to be rendered by the 27th of the following month—that is seven days later than scheduled. But when the new method was employed the accounts were rendered by the 12th of the month, eight days ahead of schedule.

We know that Comrade Klyuka has repeatedly requested the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance to look into his method of bookkeeping, but unfortunately the ministry rejected the method without even bothering to examine it carefully. Nevertheless, this new method undoubtedly deserves attention. We feel that in the interests of the national economy the ministry should seriously consider it.

Industry

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 4, p. 1)—from Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy I. Tevosyan, reporting fulfillment of the pig-iron smelting plan on Dec. 27 and of the steel smelting plan on Dec. 31 through better use of blast-furnace capacity, improved equipment and labor methods and operation of new blast and open-hearth furnaces; and reporting overfulfillment of the state plan for labor productivity and reduction in unit costs.

VITAL TASKS OF FERROUS METALLURGY WORKERS. (By A. Kuzmin, Deputy U.S.S.R. Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy. Pravda, Jan. 5, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) 1951 brought major new accomplishments by Soviet metalworkers. Last year they considerably increased production of pig iron, steel, rolled metal, pipe, iron ore, manganese ore, coke, refractories and metal products. Pig iron production alone increased 2,700,000 tons over 1950, steel production 4,000,000 tons and rolled metal 3,000,000 tons. The Soviet Union now smelts about as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden combined.

The Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine fulfilled the pledges made in its letter to Comrade Stalin and registered remarkable indices for utilization of blast and open-hearth furnaces. The workers of the Kuznetsk combine substantially overfulfilled the plan, and those of the Serov mill did good work in 1951.

Technological advance continued in 1951, when 86.5% of all steel smelting was done in completely mechanized furnaces. During 1951 over 700,000 square meters of housing space, 35 schools, 29 kindergartens and 15 nurseries were built for the metalworkers, as well as more than 3500 individual houses.

The metalworkers must further increase output of all products in 1952. A number of measures are to be taken to further improve the quality of the metal and to intensify control at all stages of the technological process. The supply of high-quality scrap is important to continuous blast-furnace operation. All officials of the Chief Ferrous Metals Marketing

Administration are confronted with the task of increasing the procurement and processing of ferrous metal scrap, while the iron and steel mills must mobilize to an even greater extent local ferrous scrap reserves, especially through reclaiming scrap in old slag dumps. This will permit a reduction in the unit cost of the metal we produce.

1952 must be a year of further struggle by the metal workers to reduce unit costs of output. Soviet metalworkers will spare no effort to carry out as speedily as possible Comrade Stalin's assignment: to increase pig iron production to 50,000,000 tons a year and steel production to 60,000,000 tons.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 4, p. 1)—awarding the Order of Lenin to Comrade I. F. Tevosyan, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and U.S.S.R. Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy, on his 50th birthday for his services to the Soviet state in connection with the development of the iron and steel industry.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 3, p. 1)—from Minister of the Chemical Industry S. Tikhomirov, reporting fulfillment on Dec. 31 of the 1951 state plan for production of mineral fertilizers, sulphuric acid, calcium carbide, aniline dyes, phenol, acetone, nitrocellulose lacquers and solvents, synthetic rubber, automobile tires and rubber footwear, and overfulfillment of the gross output plans and of the production plans for mineral fertilizers, sulphuric acid, calcium carbide, aniline dyes, synthetic rubber, automobile tires, rubber footwear, plastics and other chemical products.

MOSCOW PROVINCE BUILDERS OVERFULFILL SOCIALIST PLEDGES IN 1951. (Pravda, Jan 3, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 1. 225 words. Summary:) Fulfilling the pledges taken in their letter to Comrade Stalin, Moscow Province builders completed 529,500 square meters of well-built housing in 1951, as against the 513,000 square meters they had promised. This is 68,000 square meters more than in 1950 and 93,300 more than in 1949.

In 1951 the workers also built 38 schools and eight kindergartens, as well as nurseries and other cultural-welfare establishments. Construction was particularly successful in the cities of Elektrostal, Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Podolsk and Lyubertsy.

1952 OUTPUT. (Izvestia, Jan. 3, p. 1. Complete text:) Knitwear and hosiery enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry are increasing production substantially in the current year. Output of improved-quality products is rising sharply: stockings and women's socks of combed mercerized thread 200%, rayon hosiery 50%, and clothing of artificial silk 40%. Machinery making these items is being switched over to work on three shifts.

Production of sweaters and shirts with embroidery work and improved patterns will be increased.

1952 will see the production of hundreds of new types of knitted goods and linens and dozens of new glove styles. Belt-line production methods will be more extensively employed.

Glass enterprises of the ministry are increasing their output and variety in the new year. The output of various types of high-quality tableware is increasing considerably. Labor-consuming tasks are being mechanized. An automatic machine for manufacturing thin tea glasses has been installed and put into operation at the Gus-Khrustalny Cut Glass Works. It turns out as many as 18,000 glasses in 24 hours, and its productivity will be increased 50% in 1952. The Merefa Works is increasing the output of popular heat-resistant glassware 25%, while the Leningrad Art Glass and Special Glass Works is beginning to finish its products on conveyer belts.

Enterprises of the Russian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry are increasing the output of bricks, lime and tile. Production of highly practical reinforced concrete beams and slabs for floors, ceilings, stairs and stair landings is being increased.

Completely rebuilt factories are producing large quantities. The capacity of the Beskudnikovsky, Volokolamsk and Khlebnikovo Brickyards in Moscow Province is being increased by 97,000,000 bricks annually. The reconstruction of the Tuchkovo Lime Combine and the Shchurovo Plant is nearing completion. These enterprises will produce 90,000,000 tons more lime than before. A new gypsum block shop has begun operating at the alabaster plant in Moscow. These blocks will be used for walls within individual apartments.

Extensive work is in progress to expand factories manufacturing reinforced concrete products.

FULFILL PLAN FOR ALL INDICES. (By V. Vavilov. Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) At the gates of the instrument works hangs a large plywood sign. On it is written, in large letters, the text of the telegram addressed to the works director, Comrade Muravyov, Comrade Naumova, Party bureau secretary, and Comrade Dorokhin, chairman of the factory committee.

In this telegram Comrade Boganov, director of the Chief Clock Production Administration, congratulates the works on overfulfilling its production plan.

Unfortunately the telegram is silent as to how the plan for the main qualitative indices was fulfilled. ...

This silence is easy to explain. The over-all indices give a rosy picture of the work of the enterprise, but actually some unseemly things are hidden behind them. The works is systematically failing to fulfill state quotas and is not meeting the plan for the most important production items each month.

The factory was built to supply the watch industry with complex tools, special lathes and precision instruments. ... Such production determines the nature of the enterprise, but these things, vital to watch factories, have now been pushed into the background. ... The factory has every opportunity to fulfill the production assignment in this field, but its managers, seeking to make their work easy, have followed another path. They manufacture mainly articles which require less effort and fuss. ...

The work of major shops is poorly organized. The lathe-building shop, for example, is lagging badly. During the first six months of 1951 it strained to produce gear-cutting lathes —which it had already learned to do—and fulfilled the annual program for such lathes in a matter of months. Then the shop went on working with little concern for the future, not taking the trouble to prepare for the production of new-type lathes. When the time came to begin making these lathes in the second quarter, output dropped sharply and orders from the watch factories were held up. ...

In their drive to overfulfill the quantitative indices of the plan the directors of the enterprise openly violate state discipline. Last year the instrument works received an order to supply the precision machinery combine in Kuibyshev with 45,000 sets of parts for cheap pendulum clocks. The works turned out about 20,000 sets short of this number. These sets had, in fact, been produced, but the management of the works, wishing to increase the percentage by which it overfulfilled the commercial output plan, sent them to its own clock assembly shop. Thus the other enterprise could not fulfill its plan.

It must be added that all this happened literally under the noses of the Chief Clock Production Administration of the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry. For the Chief Administration is located on the same site as the instrument works.

DISSEMINATE INNOVATORS' EXPERIENCE. (Izvestia, Jan. 5, p. 1. 300 words. Summary:) The Jan. 4 joint meeting of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Transport Machine Building and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Transport Machine-Building Workers was devoted to discussing dissemination of the valuable experience of Stakhanovites at Leningrad's Kirov Plant—milling-machine operator Ye. F. Savich and lathe operator L. K. Laletin. Comrade Savich reported that during the time a complex brigade had worked at the factory 80 types of hard-alloy cutters and 40 improved fast-cutting and multiple-rest attachments were introduced, 40 milling machines were modernized and about 200 milling operations put on a high-speed basis. Labor productivity increased 200% and in some cases as much as 500%. In the shop 26 qualified milling-machine operators were freed for other work and 11 milling machines were turned over to other shops.

Lathe operator L. K. Laletin told about innovations which enabled him to fulfill his quotas more than 2000%.

Stakhanovites of other enterprises made speeches at the meeting. The collegium of the ministry approved the initiative of the innovators.

TEXTILE WORKERS' ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. (Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 1. 200 words. Summary:) The collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry met Jan. 7 to consider the valuable proposal made by Stalin Prize Winners Maria Rozhneva and Lydia Kononenko, Stakhanovites at the Kupavna Fine Cloth Factory, for developing competition to discover and utilize extra reserves for successful fulfillment of the 1952 plan.

The collegium also discussed the initiative of A. Kucherova, under-foreman at the Ivanovo Textile Combine, and A. Alexandrov, leader of a repair brigade at the same enterprise, who had concluded a contract for labor cooperation and suggested that under-foremen, repair workers and technologists unite their efforts to increase the productivity of equipment.

The collegium approved both proposals and decided to disseminate them in all light industry enterprises.

Letter to the Editor: DEVELOP LUMBER PROCUREMENTS MORE WIDELY. (By T. Petrov, Director of Forest Technology Division of Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction, and M. Osokin, Chief Engineer of the ministry's Forest Technology Division. Izvestia, Jan. 4, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) In addition to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry, the Ministries of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction, Machine-Building Enterprise Construction and Railroads, and other ministries and agencies, engage in lumbering operations, accounting for more than half of the total lumber cut under the state plan for 1951. Because the Ministry of the Lumber Industry is the main lumber procurement organization in the country it should help the other ministries and agencies engaged in lumbering.

However, the officials of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry have narrowly departmental interests and strive to expand operations in their organization by curtailing those of other ministries and agencies. For example, the Ministry of the Lumber Industry attempted to have a considerable amount of timber in reserves of the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction's Vyatskiye Polyany Housing Combine withheld, even though its own Shurma Timber Reserves are being exploited only half as much as they could be. The ministry also sought persistently to obtain half of the Omutninsk Timber Reserves in Kirov Province, despite the fact that the lumbering facilities of another organization had been transferred here from the Ukraine. Meanwhile, the Ministry of the Lumber Industry had not turned out a single cubic meter of lumber at many of its own camps in the same province. Naturally, the ministry's request was denied.

For a number of years the Ministry of the Lumber Industry has failed to carry out instructions on the removal of small, scattered lumber camps from sparsely forested areas to third-category forests in the north and east. The existence of such camps results in the dispersal of equipment at relatively small camps, poor utilization of this equipment and exhaustion of timber reserves in sparsely forested areas.

The ministries and agencies engaged in lumbering are investing large funds for the construction of workers' settlements, logging roads, buildings and installations and for the provision of machinery and equipment. These organizations are increasing the production capacity of our country's industry, for which reason the Ministry of the Lumber Industry should help rather than hinder them.

In our opinion a single plan for lumbering is needed. All ministries and agencies engaged in lumbering should be represented in this plan.

CONCERT PIANO CRAFTSMEN. (Izvestia, Jan. 5, p. 1. 300 words. Summary:) Tallin—About a year ago the Estonia Soviet Concert Grand Piano Factory was established in Tallin. Skilled piano makers work here headed by the talented old designer Ernst Andreyevich Hiis, who made the beautiful concert grand piano which was given to the Estonian Radio Broadcasting Committee. The fame of this piano spread far beyond the borders of the republic. Orders for pianos come in from Stalingrad, Baku, Tashkent, Minsk, Odessa, Irkutsk, Ashkhabad and Yerevan. The Moscow State Conservatory has ordered four. At present the factory is finishing a black piano for the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. The factory has made 20 large concert grand pianos and has plans for 36 more.

Agriculture

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 6, p. 1)—from Minister of Procurements P. Ponomarenko, reporting fulfillment by Dec. 25 of the grain deliveries plan—100% by collective farms and 106.9% by state farms; 100% fulfillment of the state plan for payment in kind for work done in collective farms by Machine and Tractor Stations; and procurement of 159,000,000 more poods of wheat and rye than in 1950.

Let Us Discuss Problem of Providing Agronomists' Services to Collective Farms: BRING AGRONOMISTS AND ZOOTECHNICIANS CLOSER TO PRODUCTION. (Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) At a discussion held by a group of collective farm chairmen in the offices of Izvestia, A. Popov's and S. Smirnov's article "Concerning Agronomic Services for Amalgamated Collective Farms" * was discussed.

The participants in the discussion and the authors of the article said that a need was felt for a new organization of agrotechnical services to the collective farms.

Agronomist P. A. Shurkhal, chairman of The Road to Communism Collective Farm, Grozny Province, gave interesting figures on the scale of production on this amalgamated farm. The farm sows about 11,000 hectares of plowed land and, besides wheat, corn and sunflower seeds, sows 650 hectares of cotton and 380 hectares of vegetables on irrigated land. The farm has 177 hectares of vineyards and 112 hectares of orchards. In the livestock section they have 1620 head of cattle, 983 horses, 280 pigs, 12,000 sheep and 900 beehives.

On this large farm there are only three agronomists, which is quite insufficient. The M.T.S. agronomists give them little help; they confine their activities to controlling field work. The farm needs an agronomist-economist, a collective farm planner, because the agronomists who now handle the planning are not qualified by experience or training to cope with all branches of such a large farm. The situation is even worse with veterinarians. On the seven livestock farms there is only one specialist with a higher education and one who has finished animal husbandry courses. At the same time the village has a veterinary section of the district agricultural department where three zootechnicians and two veterinarians work. These specialists care for the livestock belonging to individual collective farmers and have a formalist attitude toward the collective farm because they are not responsible for collective farm animal husbandry. It is time that an end was put to such an irrational use of specialists.

Ya. B. Martynov, chairman of the Chapayev Collective Farm in Voronezh Province, declared that his farm had not amalgamated since it already covered nearly 6000 hectares, but that now as before the war it had not a single specialist in agronomy or zootechny despite the great need for them. Both the sown area and the harvest yield per hectare could be increased with the aid of specialists. The agronomists from the district agricultural department and the M.T.S. are out of contact with collective farm production; they are primarily concerned with collecting statistics. The section agronomist from the M.T.S., which serves two other collective farms also, came to the Chapayev Collective Farm only twice in the whole year. At least five agronomists are needed for every two collective farms. The whole system of agronomic services should be reorganized.

Let Us Discuss Problem of Providing Agronomists' Services to Collective Farms: WHAT CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE. (By V. Kislov, Assistant Director of Novosibirsk Province Agricultural Administration. Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) In the article "Concerning Agronomic Services for

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, pp. 37-38.

Amalgamated Collective Farms" printed in Izvestia, very important questions were raised. After the amalgamation the collective farms began to develop tremendously and they have to be managed in a new way. This cannot be done without the application of the achievements of Soviet agrobiology.

Many collective farms of Novosibirsk Province have at their disposal experienced and educated cadres. On the Union of Builders Collective Farm, Oyash District, the achievements of science and advanced experience are utilized and the harvest increases every year. The undivided reserve increased from 395,820 rubles in 1947 to 1,162,972 rubles in 1950.

Unfortunately agricultural specialists are utilized in the administrative apparatuses. We believe that the reorganization of agronomic services to collective farms should begin with the reorganization of the ministries and province agricultural administrations, in which many territorial administrations and departments duplicate each other's work. In ten months of 1951 our province administration received 629 orders, 857 telegrams and 4088 letters from the U.S.S.R. and Russian Republic Ministries of Agriculture. What an apparatus is necessary to carry out all these orders and answer all these communications! And this work falls to the lot of the specialists. There is no doubt that this flood of papers could be reduced if the structure of the agricultural agencies were improved. At present so many departments and administrations are responsible for the same function that in the end none of them perform it.

Let us take as an example construction on the collective farms. A special administration under the province Soviet executive committee directs construction. The animal husbandry administration supervises construction of livestock barns. The grain and oil crops administration supervises the construction of driers, covered threshing floors and grain storehouses. The M.T.S. administration is in charge of the mechanization of grain drying and cleaning operations. The department of capital construction is in charge of the construction and operation of auxiliary enterprises on collective farms. Nobody is concerned about collective farm construction as a whole.

The authors of the article on agronomic services to the collective farms were quite right to raise the question of the necessity of revising the so-called sectors of the agronomic network. We believe that since the main work on the collective farms based on mutual contracts is done by the workers of state enterprises—the M.T.S.—a sector agronomic service should exist within these enterprises. Its task should be to organize the correct use of the machinery and to strive to fulfill the agreements between the collective farms and the M.T.S. Where collective farms are served by M.T.S., no district agricultural department agronomic sections are needed. They no longer exist in our province.

ELECTRIFICATION OF KOMI-PERMYAK VILLAGES. (By I. Totmyanin, Chairman of the Komi-Permyak Region Soviet. Izvestia, Jan 4, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Kudymkar—The first small hydroelectric station in the Komi-Permyak National Region was built in Kudymkar in 1927. Many peasants came scores of kilometers to the city to see the electric lights burning. Now the Ilyich lamps burn on hundreds of Komi-Permyak collective farms. Electrification began in the Komi-Permyak countryside during the war. In one year four hydroelectric stations were built—Archangelskaya, Ust-Zulinskaya, Titovskaya and Polvinskaya—which considerably lightened the work of the collective farmers. A mass development of collective farm and intercollective farm hydroelectric stations began and was supported by the Party and Soviet organizations of the region. Now there are 59 hydroelectric stations and 24 other power stations in the region, serving 97 amalgamated collective farms. Still more are under construction. Electricity has come to stay in the life of the collective farmers.

Most of the power is used to mechanize labor-consuming work on the collective farms. More than 250 electric motors are now running off the rural power stations in order to thresh and clean grain, prepare fodder and supply water to the livestock farms. Electricity is also used to run mills, saws and lathes in auxiliary enterprises of the collective farms. Four hundred livestock farms are provided with electricity. More than 16,000 collective farm houses and many schools and clubs have electricity. More than 80,000 workdays were saved in collective farm production in the past year thanks to electricity. The collective farms reaped an additional 70,000 to 80,000 poods of grain.

Recently the collective farms started to build more powerful power stations. The 180-kilowatt Korchevninskaya hydroelectric station is being built on the Velva River in Beloyevok District; another group of collective farms built the 170-kilowatt Kosvinskaya power station on the same river in 1951. In September, 1951, work was completed on the 315-kilowatt Archangelskaya intercollective farm hydroelectric station in Yusva District, which will serve 55 populated centers and run 256 electric motors.

Construction superintendent Stepan Vasilyevich Lunegov is known throughout the district. Two power stations were built under his direction. Collective Farmer Alexander Nikolayevich Krivoshchkov has supervised the construction of four hydroelectric stations.

The Komi-Permyak Region has great power resources at its disposal. It has more than 100 rivers, half of which are suitable for the construction of hydroelectric stations. Large supplies of peat and wood render possible the construction of large power stations. We have taken upon ourselves the task of carrying out the complete electrification of the collective farms of the region in the next three or four years. For this purpose about 20 power stations and as many hydroelectric stations will have to be built. In the near future the major rural power stations in the southern parts of the region are to be linked up so that more collective farms can be supplied with electricity. But in order to carry out this task serious help is needed from the province organizations and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture. Nevertheless, the province organizations, in particular the Molotov Rural Electrification Trust and the planning bureau under the Molotov Province Agricultural Administration, have regularly delayed the planning of power station construction. For several years we have been unable to get plans for the construction of many power stations. Nor does the Molotov Rural Electrification Trust supply the construction sites of power stations with the necessary material, as is their responsibility. Several power station construction projects have been held up for lack of materials. There is also insufficient technical aid to the construction projects.

Thanks to the constant help and solicitude of the great Russian people, our Party, our government and Comrade Stalin personally, the people of the Komi-Permyak Region have overcome their age-old backwardness and have become members with equal rights in the family of peoples of our country. And we will do everything possible so that the Ilyich lamps burn in all corners of the Komi-Permyak Region in the near future.

(Editorial)—RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. (Izvestia, Jan. 5, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Having created a powerful network of power stations in a very short time, the Soviet Union ranked even before the war as one of the leading countries of the world in power production. During the past year the U.S.S.R. produced considerably more electricity than England and France put together. Besides the construction of the major state power stations, collective farm and intercollective farm power stations are being built all over the country. On the eve of the war there were 10,000 collective farms and 2500 Machine and Tractor Stations which were provided with electricity. By the end of the first postwar five-year plan the total power output of rural power stations had tripled; about 30,000 collective farms and more than 6000 Machine and Tractor Stations were supplied with electricity. In the past year hundreds more collective farm power stations have been put into operation. The construction of major intercollective farm hydroelectric stations is becoming more and more important in rural electrification. For instance, 60 collective farms of Sasovo, Pitelino, Yermish and Kadom Districts of Ryazan Province are together building a 2000-kilowatt hydroelectric station on the Moksha River.

The Harvest Day Collective Farm in Pochinkovsky District, Gorky Province, uses electric motors for threshers, grain cleaning machines, supplying water to the livestock farms, preparing fodder, sawing lumber and many other purposes. This has made it possible for the collective farm to save 12,000 workdays. The use of electricity in agricultural production

makes possible a sharp increase in yield of agricultural crops and animal husbandry productivity.

The further development of the electrification of agriculture requires an improvement in the management of electrification by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, its agencies and the local Soviets. There are still serious shortcomings in the planning, design, construction and operation of collective farm power stations. The plans for constructing and putting into operation collective farm power stations are not fulfilled in many republics and provinces, such as the Kazakh Republic, Altai Territory and Yaroslavl and Kostroma Provinces. Plans are often made for collective farm power stations without sufficient preparatory work and without taking into account the economy of the farms. Sometimes the construction work is entrusted to technically inexperienced officials. This happens mainly because the Chief Rural Electrification Administration of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture directs its local offices so poorly. Some local offices of the Rural Electrification Administration do not fulfill their agreement obligations with the collective farmers. The Kashira office of the Moscow Rural Electrification Administration has delayed the completion of the Gremyachevo Hydroelectric Station for more than two years.

All local resources must be utilized for electrification. In those districts where the conditions are not favorable for building hydroelectric stations, local fuel and wind should be used as sources of power. Electric power should be used above all for the production needs of the collective and state farms and M.T.S., but some collective farms make poor use of electricity in production. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, its agencies and the local Soviets are called upon to remedy the shortcomings in the construction and operation of collective farm power stations and to promote the further development of rural electrification.

CONCERNING INNOVATORS AND PROPAGANDA OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. (By S. Kuzmenko, Staff Correspondent for Chkalov Province. Pravda, Jan. 4, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) A province agricultural exhibition was organized in Chkalov this fall showing the achievements of the leading farms and outstanding workers in agriculture and animal husbandry, but it left one with the impression of having heard all this before. The same collective and state farms and the same outstanding workers as in previous years had accomplishments to their credit. It is of course very comforting to know that these innovators have kept up their good work, but what about new leading farmers and their agricultural achievements?

The masters of the agricultural countryside in Chkalov Province are much talked about. Not a single speaker at the plenary session of the province Party committee or at a session of the province executive committee ever forgets to mention their names. But as soon as the session is over or the exhibition is closed, the innovators and masters are hardly ever remembered. The province organizations do some work to train masters in the different sectors of agricultural production, but they do not progress very far; they are content with the achievements of a very small group of leading workers and make these successes an end in themselves. Only this can explain the fact that neither the province organizations nor the scientific institutes expend the necessary efforts to study advanced experience thoroughly and to propagandize it.

There are farms and Machine and Tractor Stations in the province which could quite justifiably be called schools of advanced experience. The Vilyams Demonstration and Special Assistance M.T.S. was founded more than 15 years ago and during that time it has striven stubbornly for the introduction of scientific principles into agricultural production. Forest shelter belts have been planted. Field and feed crop rotation has been introduced in all the collective farms served by the M.T.S. The yield of agricultural crops has been doubled or tripled. From year to year the M.T.S. increases its assistance to animal husbandry on the collective farms. The Vilyams M.T.S. often wins the challenge Red Banners. But nothing has been done in the province to study, generalize and apply this experience to the work of the other M.T.S.

Among the farms from which much could be learned is the Bolshevik Collective Farm in Kurmanayevsky District. It sows grain and technical crops and cultivates melon fields, orchards, berry fields and perennial grasses. It has much livestock and poultry. It has developed the auxiliary branches of agriculture such as beekeeping, fish breeding, mechanized milling, power stations and blacksmith shops. By 1950 the farm had an annual income of more than 1,000,000 rubles. Its undistributed reserves have increased year after year. The working capital of the farm amounted to 598,000 rubles in 1948 and now exceeds 1,600,000 rubles. Yet while such leading farms as this one are gathering high harvests and providing a permanent fodder base for animal husbandry, many collective farms are not even gathering the planned harvest yield, and the productivity of their animal husbandry is low.

The low quality of field work and the great number of violations of agrotechny and zootechny are particularly striking on the lagging farms. This is the reason why many collective farms of Sharlyk District have been lagging behind for a number of years. On the Dmitrov Collective Farm, for instance, served by the Ponomarev M.T.S., 45 days were spent in sowing instead of 14. Grassland agriculture is being introduced very slowly in the province. Crop rotation has been introduced on only a few score collective farms. Many of the province's tractors and combines do not work as much as they could. Only a few of the M.T.S. help in the procurement of fodder and in the mechanization of labor-consuming work on the livestock farms. Many of the collective farms of the province do not take measures to develop the supplementary and auxiliary branches of agriculture, although they have good opportunities to do so. There are many serious shortcomings in the animal husbandry of the province. The collective farms fill up their livestock farms with low-productive nonpedigreed cattle and spend great amounts of money. In Chkalov Province itself the so-called Kazakh white-headed breed of cattle, which is highly productive and adapts itself easily to local conditions, was introduced by the Chkalov Scientific Research Institute of Meat and Dairy Cattle and the Brody Collective Farm. And yet not a single livestock farm on the collective farms has taken up this breed.

It would be wrong to maintain that no propaganda of the achievements of science and advanced experience is carried on in Chkalov Province, since exhibitions are organized, the local publishing house does occasionally publish pamphlets on the experience of the masters and lectures are given from time to time. But life demands more than this. The Party and Soviet organizations must concern themselves with this vital task not from time to time but constantly. It is impossible to tolerate any longer the fact that agro-technical studies have not yet been organized on some collective farms in the province and that agricultural propaganda groups have not been created in some districts.

Progress in agriculture cannot be guaranteed without widely organized propaganda and the systematic introduction of scientific achievements and the experience of innovators. Very little concern is shown in Chkalov Province for strengthening agricultural cadres and organizing studies for them. The Chkalov Province Party Committee has several times passed resolutions on propaganda questions and the application of advanced experience of innovators and the achievements of agronomic science. But these resolutions have not been backed by serious organizational work; the efforts of rural Party organizations are not mobilized to carry them out. As a result they are not fulfilled. The province newspaper Chkalovskaya kommuna [Chkalov Commune] very seldom publishes material about innovators, scientists and agricultural specialists. The propagandizing of scientific achievements and their application in agricultural production is a matter of great state importance. It requires the constant attention of the province Party organization.

IN GEORGIAN CITRUS GROVES. (Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 1. 225 words. Summary:) Tbilisi—The collective and state farms of Georgia delivered 249,000,000 more pieces of fruit to the state this year than in 1950. The collective farms of Kobuleti and Lanchkhuti Districts overfulfilled their plan for citrus fruit

350%. The citrus groves are a source of large incomes to the collective farms, some of which receive more than half a million rubles from their scores of hectares planted with tangerines. The citrus fruit groves increased by 6000 hectares this year. The collective and state farms and state nurseries raised 7,000,000 young trees, some of which were sent to the citrus-growing districts of the Ukraine, Azerbaidzhan and the Central Asian republics. The plan for the preparation of ground for new plantations has been overfulfilled. Thousands of tangerine, lemon and orange trees will be planted this spring and summer on new land. The Georgian collective farmers are taking measures to preserve the citrus plantings from frost.

FORESTATION OF KAZAKHSTAN STEPPES. (Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 1. 200 words. Summary:) Alma-Ata—A large conference of forestry workers has discussed a scheme for state shelter belts in the steppe regions of Kazakhstan.

In the near future large state shelter belts aggregating 3600 kilometers in length will protect the steppe lands from the hot, dry winds. Millions of hectares of fertile soil will be forested in the western, central and northern areas of the republic. One of the shelter belts will run along the right bank of the Irtysh River from the foothills of East Kazakhstan through the plains of Pavlodar Province. The rice plantations of the Syr-Darya oasis, the Pakhta-Aral cotton-growing region, and the beet fields of the Chu area will be encircled by a green ring of trees.

Transportation

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 1, p. 1)—from U.S.S.R. Minister of Railroads B. Beshchev, reporting pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1951 state loading plan and overfulfillment of the plans for freight car turnaround, labor productivity, reduction of fuel consumption norms for locomotives and reduction of unit cost of transportation.

FOR PRECISE, SMOOTH OPERATION OF THE RAILROADS. (By B. Beshchev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Railroads. Pravda, Jan. 2, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Thanks to the constant concern and aid of the Bolshevist party, the government and Comrade Stalin personally, Soviet railwaymen fulfilled ahead of schedule the state plan laid down by the Ministry of Railroads for 1951, handling millions of tons of extra freight by the end of the year. The railroads overfulfilled the plan for accelerating car turnaround, increasing labor productivity and reducing expenditures of fuel and the unit cost of runs.

However, there were serious shortcomings in the work of a number of railroad lines and enterprises. Individual lines did not fulfill the year's loading plan. Some fulfilled the total plan but failed to attain their quota for loading certain vital products. Such lines as the Sourthern Urals, the V. V. Kuibyshev, the East Siberian, the Krasnoyarsk, the Turkestan-Siberian, the Ryazan-Urals, the Orenburg and the Tashkent are not yet keeping to timetables satisfactorily. The Maritime, Turkestan-Siberian, Transbaikal, East Siberian, Azerbaidzhan and Ashkhabad lines are not fulfilling their tasks in car turnaround. Violations of established working hours for locomotive and traincrews still occur.

For successful fulfillment of the 1952 plan it is essential to improve all phases of work, to strengthen discipline and improve coordination in all branches of rail transportation. The primary task is the fulfillment of the state plan for freight hauling, both as a whole and for individual types of freight.

Political sections and the responsible officials are obliged to improve educational work among rail transport workers by all possible means. This work must further strengthen conscious discipline and one-man control in all branches of transportation and facilitate fulfillment of the tasks facing railwaymen in 1952.

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING ENGINEER KLEIMENOV'S REFRIGERATOR CAR. (By P. Kuklin, Assistant Director, Car Division, Railroad Transportation Research Institute; B. Baksansky, Senior Engineer, Research Bureau, Transport Machine-Building Ministry's Chief Railroad Car Administration, and F. Bulanov, Senior Scientific Associate, Research Institute of U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 2. 650 words. Summary:) The handling of perishables is one of the major problems in transportation. The refrigerator cars now in use do not provide the necessary even low temperature, and on long hauls, especially during the summer, frozen foods thaw and often spoil, or at least deteriorate.

As far back as 1934 Engineer I. A. Kleimenov recommended a refrigerator car with a cooling system based on a new principle he had invented, in which a liquid (brine) circulated in a self-contained unit. The originality of this invention was widely acclaimed.

Tests on the first experimental car were made in 1936 and produced good results, so that the Ministry of the Food Industry ordered the construction of 11 such cars in 1938 and 1939. However, the Ministry of Railroads' Commercial Administration refused to use them and they were transferred to the Ministry of the Food Industry's Chief Processed Food Administration, which used them to haul quick-frozen food. Some of these cars are still in use, having made hundreds of trips and hauled thousands of tons of perishables without deterioration or spoilage. Tests have shown that cars built according to Kleimenov's specifications keep an inside temperature of minus 12 degrees [Centigrade] at an outside temperature of plus 30 degrees.

Twenty more refrigerator cars were built to Kleimenov's specifications in 1949, and again the Commercial Administration refused to use them and transferred them to the food processing industry. And again the cars showed good results in operation.

The Commercial Administration still does not want to admit the obvious advantages of the new refrigerator car. Comrade Martynov, Chief Engineer of the Commercial Administration, for example, reported to the scientific and technical council and the Ministry of Railroads that the cooling system in these cars was complicated and not always reliable, that it cost more to use such cars, etc. All of this has no basis in fact.

According to calculations made by the All-Soviet Railroad Transportation Research Institute in 1951, the cost of hauling freight in such cars, if they are made serially, does not exceed that of hauling it in ordinary refrigerator cars. Moreover, calculations show that the savings effected by a single car of this type amount to more than 100,000 rubles a year. Experience has shown, moreover, that perishables can be hauled any distance in such cars at any time of year without deteriorating.

It is known that in recent years the ministry has been building and testing various types of refrigerator cars, even though it has developed that not one of them is as reliable and practical as that invented by Kleimenov. It is also known that despite years of positive results in testing Engineer Kleimenov's invention, refrigerator cars of the old type are still being produced in large numbers.

The incomprehensible stubbornness of the Ministry of Railroads' Commercial Administration is costing the government far too much.

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR PASSENGERS. (By Staff Correspondent M. Maleyev. Izvestia, Jan. 6, p. 2. Complete text:) Novosibirsk—The brigade of conductors on train No. 34 on the Novosibirsk—Vladisvostok route is greatly respected by the passengers. This brigade has received 107 letters of appreciation and thousands of expressions of gratitude for their good service to the passengers. It was the first on the Siberian railroad lines to use the train radio broadcasting system to inform the passengers about the cities and points of interest in immense Siberia.

"Comrade passengers, we are approaching the city of Krasnoyarsk," the announcer usually declares at the end of the first 24 hours out of Novosibirsk. Then he begins to describe the city: when it was founded, its geographical location, its revolutionary past, its socialist transformation during its years under the Soviet regime.

The passengers who admire Baikal hear on the radio detailed information about the renowned lake.

Good lectures are given over the radio, and they are constantly revised.

NEW WINTER AIRLINES. (Moskovskaya pravda, Jan. 6, p. 1. Complete text:) The Central Administrative Board of the Civil Air Fleet has this year for the first time introduced winter passenger air service between Kishinev and Mineralniye Vody, between Kuibyshev, Saratov and Mineralniye Vody, and between Baku and Krasnovodsk.

The Kishinev—Mineralniye Vody route passes along the Black Sea coast over Odessa, Simferopol and Krasnodar. Flying time will be the same as in summer—about seven hours.

The Baku—Krasnovodsk service, linking two industrial centers of the South, is of great significance, since the boat trip across the stormy Caspian Sea is very difficult in winter, whereas by air the journey takes only one hour.

Domestic Trade

(Editorial)—FOR CULTURED SOCIALIST TRADE. (Trud, Jan. 6, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) The uninterrupted increase in output of goods imposes a grave responsibility on the workers in Soviet trade. They must convey this enormous mass of goods to the consumer and organize the sale of consumers' articles in a cultured Soviet manner.

The total volume of our trade is now considerably greater than in 1950, but there are still many serious deficiencies in the work of trade organizations.

One of these deficiencies is careless planning. The Novosibirsk trade network received a great deal of leather footwear in the fourth quarter of 1951—but, as is well known, felt boots are needed at this time of year in Siberia. In the second quarter, when leather footwear was needed, only half as much was received as in the winter.

Such examples indicate that the Ministry of Trade is not always aware of the local situation and therefore makes mistakes in consigning this or that commodity to this or that province or republic. Hence some provinces have surplus stocks and some are short.

Unfortunately we still have managers who do not take into account the consumer's increased requirements. Not so long ago it was impossible to find salt, tea, soap or cheap cigarettes in many stores in Alma-Ata. At the same time great stocks of these items were lying literally next door, in the warehouses. It is not surprising that with this kind of "efficiency" among local trade officials the trade turnover plan is not fulfilled here. Incidentally, this situation does not at all worry the Kazakh Republic Committee of the State Trade and Restaurant Workers' Union.

One of the most important tasks of trade officials is to broaden the assortment of goods. For this purpose they must make greater use of articles put out by local industry and producers' cooperatives instead of reckoning only on goods brought in from outside. For example, children's sleds are imported from Molotov into Archangel Province, which is rich in lumber, and skis are imported from Estonia.

The quality of consumers' goods is constantly improving, but still the trade network sometimes keeps poor, low-quality items in stock—products manufactured in violation of state standards. This is due to insufficient strictness on the part of trade officials toward suppliers, the desire not to "spoil relations" with them. It is the result of poor control by the public—and particularly by the trade unions—over the work of retail outlets. All this harms the state and the consumer.

Consumers' conferences play an important role in the struggle to improve the work of the trade network. Recently the trade unions have slackened their attention to this important work.

All the trade union organizations should take a most active part in the struggle to develop Soviet trade and give excellent service to the consumer.

Cities

MOSCOW BUILDERS OVERFULFILL STATE PLAN FOR 1951. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 1, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) Thanks to the great help of the Party and government and the wide development of socialist competition to carry out the obligations undertaken, Moscow builders have overfulfilled the 1951 housing construction plan. The plan called for construction of 710,000 square meters of housing, but actually 735,000 square meters have been built and put into use during 1951. This is 200,000 more than in 1950 and 330,000 more than in 1949. The 1940 rate of housing construction has been more than doubled.

Successes have also been achieved in cultural-welfare construction. In 1951, 24 new schools accomodating 20,640 children have been built—six more than in 1949 and 1950 and twice as many as in 1940. Fifty-eight kindergartens and nurseries, accommodating 5321 children, have also been completed. This is almost four times as many as in 1949 and 1950 together. ...

The builders of the Moscow Subway completed a new 6.7-kilometer section of the fourth part of the subway from Kursk [Railroad] Station to Belorussian [Railroad] Station. This sector has four stations: Komsomol-Ring, Botanical Garden, Novoslobodskaya and Belorussian Station-Ring. Komsomol-Ring is the largest of all operating or newly completed stations. It has 15 escalators, capable of handling 100,000 persons per hour. The new section of the subway will soon be in operation.

Much work was done in 1951 on further gas installations in Moscow, and the total consumption of gas will considerably increase in 1952. The plan for installing gas facilities and for heating was overfulfilled, with 51,000 apartments equipped in 1951 instead of 50,000. At the present time 85% of the capital's population uses gas equipment, while 90% of the apartments under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Soviet have gas facilities. The plan for installing gas facilities in communal and public enterprises was fulfilled 103.4%.

Work continued in 1951 on further improvement of the city's water supply system.

The annual plan for building and repairing roads was overfulfilled, with 1,390,000 square meters of improved roads built. The plan for reconstruction of the Borodino Bridge across the Moscow River was fulfilled, and the Rostokinsky Viaduct and a new boulevard and streetcar line joining Sokolniki and Shcherbakov Boroughs of the capital were completed. Two hundred seventy-five thousand trees (119% of plan) and 1,126,000 shrubs (138% of plan) were planted in 1951.

Moscow workers improved services to the capital's population. Assignments for supplying the city with water, gas, electric current and fuel and for hauling passengers by all types of municipal transportation were overfulfilled. The trade plan for Moscow was fulfilled, etc.

The annual plan for capital and current repairs on apartments of the Moscow Soviet was fulfilled 108.5%. All boroughs of the city fulfilled the plan for current and capital repairs on apartments.

Workers in the building materials industry also fulfilled their socialist obligations. The 1951 plan for output of building materials was overfulfilled, with 53,000,000 more bricks, 40,000 cubic meters more reinforced concrete products and 3,200,000 square meters more dry stucco being produced than in 1950. ...

The builders in the city of Moscow achieved success in fulfilling the plan by making widespread use of industrial high-speed belt-line construction methods, mechanizing arduous processes and introducing modern equipment and correct organization of labor.

Leading construction groups completed five-and six-story apartments in three to four months.

Construction projects in the capital saw more extensive use of new, better and cheaper ways of building walls, including extensive use of sheet rock partitions. Large amounts of machinery, electric tools, etc., were employed.

The building workers of Moscow have made the necessary preparations for successful fulfillment of the plan for housing and cultural-welfare construction in 1952.

SUBWAY WORKERS READY FOR WORK ON NEW SUBWAY LINE. (Trud, Jan. 4, p. 1. Complete text:) Moscow Subway personnel have completed preparations for opening a new section of the subway.

Much work has been done to provide the new line with personnel in leading trades: engineers, stationmasters, section

supervisors, inspectors and trackwalkers, dispatchers, etc. Much attention has been devoted to the training of train crews, who have now thoroughly studied the new line.

The rolling stock has been excellently prepared. Trains consisting of cars equipped with electric brakes will travel on the new line and will be able to attain speeds as high as 75 kilometers per hour.

For the convenience of passengers during rush hours trains will arrive at intervals of two to five minutes. They will cover the distance from Kursk Station to Belorussian Station in ten minutes, and the whole length of the Ring Line, from the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest to Belorussian Station, in 21 minutes.

The subway workers are ready to put the new line into operation.

KALININGRAD [KÖNIGSBERG] WORKDAYS. (By Pravda's collective correspondent, the staff of Kaliningradskaya pravda [Kaliningrad Truth]. Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 1. 400 words. Summary:) Kaliningrad—From the very first days of the new year Kaliningrad's car builders, shipyard workers and workers in the cellulose plants, on the railroads and at the port have worked with great enthusiasm. The workers in the cellulose combines in Leningrad and Stalingrad Boroughs have fulfilled the plan every day, while Stakhanovites at the port unloaded the steamer "Venta" ten hours ahead of schedule.

Kaliningrad crane builders have begun building a new tower crane capable of lifting loads 14 stories, while workers at the foundry and machine shop of one of the mills are working on a pickling conveyer for fish processing plants. The river transport shipyard is working on orders for the construction projects of communism, and the car-building plant is manufacturing dump cars for the construction projects, the Donets Basin and the Urals.

Many apartment buildings were restored during 1951, and work is now in progress on the construction and restoration of dozens more. Recently tenants began moving into the first unit of a multistory apartment building on Stalingrad Prospect. Architects are drawing up plans for apartments soon to be built on Karl Marx Street and Kashtanovaya [Chestnut] Boulevard.

Winter examinations are now being held at the pedagogical institute for students of the institute and more than 500 correspondence students.

More than 3000 agitators in the clubs and enterprises are engaged in mass political work, telling the working people about the great successes of the land of Soviets, the construction projects of communism and the mighty peace movement.

Culture

On [Major] Themes of Work of the Soviets: LOCAL SOVIETS AND PROBLEMS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK. (By A. Kirilenko, Secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Province Party Committee. Izvestia, Jan. 6, p. 2. 2100 words. Summary:) Dnepropetrovsk—The Communist education of the working masses and the complete eradication of vestiges of capitalism in the minds of the people acquire a particular significance at present, when our country is successfully making the gradual transition from socialism to communism. Recently the Party Central Committee passed a number of historic decrees on ideological questions and discussions have been held on philosophy, biology, physiology and linguistics. Comrade Stalin's works on linguistics have been a great contribution to Marxism-Leninism and a powerful weapon in the struggle for communism. The Party decree and Comrade Stalin's directives have armed the Party and the Soviet people for a decisive struggle against views inimical to Leninism, against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism; they have helped the Dnepropetrovsk Bolsheviks and all the Party organizations of the Ukraine to mobilize all their efforts for the elimination of shortcomings and mistakes in ideological work and for the struggle against manifestations of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

It would be wrong to suppose that the ideological front had no direct connection with the work of the local Soviets. The constitutions of the republics state clearly that the Soviets are to manage not only economic but also cultural and political development in their areas. The province departments of the arts, of public education and of cultural enlightenment work are all called upon to guide ideological work.

The Dnepropetrovsk area has more than 100,000 intellectuals; it has 19 higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes, 35 technicums, more than 1500 schools, five theaters, three museums and a wide network of cultural-enlightenment establishments. Tens of thousands of workers take part in amateur arts groups. However, the province Party committee and particularly the province executive committee have taken very little interest in ideological work. The province arts department is in charge of a very important section of ideological work, but the province executive committee, to which that department is directly subordinated, does not devote sufficient attention to it. In the past seven years the province executive committee has heard a report from the arts department only once. As a result there are major shortcomings in the work of the theaters and other cultural institutions in the province.

One of the most important sectors of the ideological front is the school. About 400,000 children study in our province. Nevertheless the province public education department and its director, Comrade Shelevalnik, do not strive very hard to improve educational work in the schools; they busy themselves with statistics rather than organizational or inspection work. As a result many children stay in one grade for a second year and a considerable number drop out.

Our province has about 1300 clubs, more than 1200 libraries and more than 2500 amateur arts groups. The local Soviets do not penetrate profoundly into the work of the clubs. The library of Krasnopolye Village, Dnepropetrovsk District, for instance, is located in a shed where there is not even one window. The clubhouse there is not heated. There are many shortcomings in the museums in our province also. They put on bad, worthless exhibits and excursions and lectures are on a low level.

The Communist Party assigns much importance to developing mass lecture propaganda of political and scientific knowledge. We have begun to pay more attention to this matter. There are more than 3500 members of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge around Dnepropetrovsk. In 11 months of 1951 the members gave more than 17,000 lectures. But we must admit that the contents of the lecture propaganda hardly satisfies us, for it contains serious shortcomings. Very few lectures are given on the Leninist-Stalinist friendship of the U.S.S.R. peoples, Soviet patriotism, the struggle against manifestations of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism as a method of training cadres. The ideological level of many lectures is low. In one district lectures are given only on medical subjects.

Films and radio are important means for the Communist education of the workers. There are 39 motion picture theaters, 300 stationary film projectors and more than 130 portable film projectors in the Dnepropetrovsk area. The organization of film services to the workers is entrusted to the province cinematography department and the province office of the Chief Film Rental Administration. However, these institutions perform their duties very badly. There are many shortcomings in the province and local radio broadcasting systems. The material broadcast is often uninteresting. Scientists, writers, artists and leading collective farmers seldom speak on the radio. The ideological level of cultural-enlightenment work depends to a large extent on the selection and training of cadres, which is unsatisfactory. Half of the people working in clubs, reading rooms and libraries do not even have a secondary education. But all this does not seem to alarm the officials of the local Soviet agencies. A recent plenary session of the Dnepropetrovsk Province Party Committee emphasized the necessity of increasing the responsibility of the Soviets for directing the work of the schools and cultural-enlightenment institutions. Ideological work should be the object of great concern to the local Soviets.

Science

WORKS OF SOVIET LINGUISTS. (Pravda, Jan. 4, p. 2. Complete text:) The Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is taking stock of its work during 1951. A meeting of the learned council devoted to the fulfillment of the annual scientific research plan took place Jan. 3 under the chairmanship of Academician V. V. Vinogradov.

For linguists 1951 passed under the banner of a radical reorientation of all work on the basis of J.V.Stalin's works on problems of linguistics. Much research and many scientific meetings and sessions in Moscow, Leningrad and Kishinev were devoted to important problems of this Stalinist teaching.

A study of Russian and other languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. occupies an important place in the activities of the institute. The third and fourth volumes of the dictionary of the contemporary Russian literary language, the first volume of the dictionary of the language of Pushkin and basic glossary and atlas of the Russian dialects of the central provinces of the European U.S.S.R. to the east of Moscow, all ready for the press, are the largest and most important of the works completed in the past year.

The institute is working on scientific grammars of the Nanai, Chukchi and Nenets languages and is studying the dialects of Tadzhik, Yakut, Koryak, Khanty and other languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Research is also being carried on in the languages of many foreign countries.

A new journal, Voprosy yazykoznania [Problems of Linguistics] will be published in 1952.

PUBLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. (Trud, Jan. 6, p. 1. 250 words. Summary:) The uninterrupted growth in the publishing activity of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences bears eloquent witness to the fruitful development of Soviet science. In 1951 scientific books totalling more than 60,000,000 words and scientific journals totalling about 23,000,000 words were put out by the Academy's publishing house.

Collections of material from the scientific sessions on the anniversary of the publication of J. V. Stalin's "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" have been released.

Further expansion of publication of scientific literature is planned for 1952.

(Feuilleton)—FORCES OF FRICTION. (By Vladimir Orlov. Izvestia, Jan. 6, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) It is well known that the forces of friction play an important role in nature. They say that if friction vanished suddenly from life, much damage would be done. The buses, for instance, would slide along the street as if on ice; pedestrians would not be able to take a step; the waves of the sea would rise to the height of a nine-story house and clothes would fall to pieces.

Nevertheless scientific colleagues seriously reproached Prof. M. A. Baron of the First Moscow Medical Institute for his extraordinary partiality to the forces of friction. Being a biologist, Baron is inclined to reduce many living processes to simple friction and to explain even some illnesses by the fact that the inner tissues of the organism simply rub against each other. The scientists do not agree with the professor. To close one's eyes to the nervous system, the circulation of the blood, to all the complex processes going on in the organism is to push science backward, not forward.

It is not accidental then that Prof. Baron's monograph "The Reaction Mechanisms of Inner Membranes" is under critical analysis. And as one looks over the monograph one discovers another predilection of Baron's, an unrestrained passion for brilliant objects. This passion seized him when he caught sight of graduate student V. I. Sorokin's microscope. Sorokin had won a prize at a conference of young scientists for the invention of this microscope. Prof. Baron took both the student's microscope and his method. He concealed this acquisition but made use of it in his monograph. His colleagues admonished him: "Mikhail Arkadyevich, you are not poor in science—you don't need other people's inventions. Give back the microscope." But the professor only wrapped his snow-white robe around himself tighter.

M. A. Baron's pernicious passion for brilliant objects showed itself in another case, but this time the epithet "brilliant" is used only figuratively. This concerns N. N. Kuznetsov's brilliant discoveries. Kuznetsov discovered that the serous membranes of the inner organs, hitherto believed to be unformed, loose fibrous tissues, have a complex architectural structure. In studying the material about this discovery, one notices that the name of the author gradually vanishes and in its place appears M. A. Baron's name. His colleagues shrugged their shoulders in amazement at this metamorphosis, but the professor did not see fit to understand their surprise. The discovery was made in the department under him, after all, so why shouldn't he take credit for it?

M. A. Baron's monograph, which gave the results of many years of his and his colleagues' work, left an unusual and strange impression. The names of many scientists are listed here, but only in connection with individual facts, observations, photographs and preparations. If one believed the monograph, it would seem that not one of Baron's colleagues in their long years of work established a single scientific concept, that all the scientific generalizations come from Prof. Baron himself. But the facts disprove this. Baron's colleagues tried to make him distinguish between his own findings and other people's, but the professor did not want to part with his "acquisitions."

We will not take it upon ourselves to settle the question of the place of friction in the organism of man, but we feel it necessary to add our voice to those who warned the professor:

"Prof. Baron! The relationships in a scientific group are not limited to the forces of friction alone! There is also creative cooperation and a general concern for the glory of our native science; there is also a high moral code of relations between a teacher and his students; there are also intolerable actions toward other people which violate this code. Do not forget this in your scientific work."

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'AN IMPORTANT DETAIL IN PUBLISHING SCIENTIFIC WORKS.' * (Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 3. Complete text:) The honored scientist Prof. V. S. Levit, editor of the journal Khirurgiya [Surgery], reports that the journal's editorial board has discussed Yu. Grizodub's letter, published in Izvestia Dec. 8, 1951, and considers correct the remark on the need for carrying the date of publication in the journal of articles reporting new scientific and technical achievements. The editorial board has also ordered that such articles be published without delay and that the date the articles are received by the journal be indicated.

History

In the Magazines: DOCUMENTS ON BLOODY CRIMES OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS. (Izvestia, Jan 8, p. 3. 1700 words. Condensed text:) In the tenth issue of the literary magazine Pergale [Victory], organ of the Lithuanian Union of Soviet Writers, has appeared an article by G. Metelskis entitled "The American Imperialists are the Worst Enemies of the Lithuanian People." The article is based on documents taken from the archives.

The opinion has become established in historical literature that only the troops of imperialist Germany and the armed forces of the Lithuanian bourgeoisie participated in the suppression of the Soviet regime in Lithuania in 1919. But historical documents provide irrefutable evidence of the vile hangman's role played by the American imperialists in Lithuania, of the active role of the U.S. ruling circles in defeating the revolutionary movement and setting up a bestial bourgeois dictatorship in the country.

The numerous documents and cases cited in the article indicate that the Soviet regime in Lithuania was suppressed at the direct bidding of the imperialists of the U.S.A. and Britain. In Lithuania the transatlantic interventionists were bossing the show. The so-called "American Legion" took part directly in shedding the blood of the finest sons and daughters of the Lithuanian people.

The American imperialists, while proclaiming themselves

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 49, p. 37.

the friends of the Lithuanian people, actually regarded bourgeois Lithuania as their colony, as a springboard for aggression against Soviet Russia. In order to carry out this aim John Hyde, the representative of the U.S. government in the Baltic, informed the representative of the Lithuanian bourgeois government that the U.S.A. was willing to give it military and financial aid.

The "aid" was given. According to official figures the Lithuanian government received in 1919 U.S. military equipment for 35,000 soldiers. On orders from across the Atlantic the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists began feverishly to organize regiments of White Guards in preparation for an attack against the revolutionary masses.

The article quotes excerpts from a report made by Balutis, director of the political department of the bourgeois government, to John Hyde:

"After the evacuation of Lithuania by the Germans in July, 1919, and after we had received from the U.S. government 30,000 [actually 35,000—author] complete sets of uniforms and equipment, we called up the classes of 1898, 1899 and 1900 for service in the army.

"As soon as the units had been reorganized fighting with the Bolsheviks began."

But the American imperialists did not confine themselves to arming the White Lithuanian army. They sent their own troops to the country. The account of Capt. Swarthout, commanding officer of the American Legion, provides detailed evidence of how this black deed was prepared and carried out.

"In Paris I visited my immediate superior and also a commanding general, to whom I communicated the plan for forming a brigade.

"The time to act had come. There was everything to gain and nothing to lose, and we communicated this information to the American officers and men then in France who wished to serve in Lithuania.

"The result exceeded all our expectations. In two days we received more than 300 personal requests and hundreds of letters and telegrams. We were also visited by representatives of certain great and small nations. We laid our cards on the table. Our plans were clear. We had come to organize a brigade of American fighting men to help Lithuania."

In September, 1919, Swarthout enlisted in France more than 1000 American officers and men. About 500 other officers and more than 1000 men had been trained in New York and were awaiting transportation to Lithuania. But, as the records show, the U.S. imperialists did not intend to confine themselves to this. They were preparing an army of 50,000 men for intervention in Lithuania.

"I have the honor to forward my report on the organization of the American Legion for service in the Lithuanian Army. This legion consists of a brigade of 5680 men and has all the units necessary for functioning of a future army of at least 50,000," Swarthout wrote to the Lithuanian Minister of War. ...

The American imperialists did not succeed in sending to Lithuania their army of 50,000 men. Their plans were thwarted by the glorious victories of the Red Army in its struggle against the internal and external enemies of Soviet Russia. Therefore matters rested with the dispatch of the legion...

At the end of 1919 the officers and men of the American Legion began to arrive in Lithuania. The documents show that the personnel of this legion included the hangmen and suppressors of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines, China and other countries. ...

American officers seized the most important commands in the Lithuanian bourgeois army. Its soldiers did not enjoy any political rights and, together with prisoners and the insane, were denied voting rights. The soldiers' only food was soup made from spoiled beets. Epidemics raged in the army during the winter of 1919-1920.

Supported by the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Lithuanian soldiers became openly indignant over the domination of the American "consultants" and "inspectors." An insurrection flared up among the soldiers in Panemune (a Kaunas suburb) on Feb. 22, 1920, and spread to the military units stationed in Aleksotas, Siauliai, Radviliskis, Mariampole and other cities.

The insurrection was mercilessly suppressed. ...

The American interventionists were the inspirers of the butchery perpetrated by the worst enemies of the Lithuanian people, the bourgeois nationalists. The magazine mentions the bloody atrocities of Plechavicius, the American hireling and out-and-out White Guardsman, who distinguished himself in acts of barbarity against the working people of Lithuania, shooting scores of workers and peasants with his own hand.

In sending troops to Lithuania the American imperialists set themselves the task not only of dealing with the revolutionary movement of the Lithuanian people, but also of enslaving the country economically and turning it into an American colony. There was extensive recruitment in the American Legion of "specialists" whose function it was "to participate in exploiting the resources of the country: lumber, mineral deposits, agriculture, etc." ...

By publishing this article on the American intervention in Lithuania the editors of Pergale have made public clear and irrefutable documentation of the bloody crimes of American imperialism.

The Lithuanian people will never forget or forgive the atrocities committed on their territory by the American vultures.

Education

EXAMINATIONS IN HIGHER SCHOOLS. (Pravda, Jan. 3, p. 1, 225 words; Izvestia, 125 words. Izvestia headline: WINTER EXAMINATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Summary:) Two hundred fifty thousand students, including 100,000 part-time correspondence students, began taking winter examinations in Moscow higher educational institutions Jan. 2. Examinations were given on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, political economy, foreign languages, higher mathematics, theoretical mechanics and other subjects at Moscow's M. V. Lomonosov State University, and examinations in the history of biology were given for the first time.

About 1200 correspondence students from all parts of the Ukraine came to Kiev's A. M. Gorky Pedagogical Institute for examinations. About 55,000 persons are taking teacher training in the Ukraine.

The Statute on Examinations in Higher Educational Institutions, approved by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education, went into effect with this examination session. Students are permitted to take final examinations if they have taken all examinations required by the study plan for the semester involved. Final examination results are to be discussed by the departments and by the council of the higher educational institution or college.

Examinations end Jan. 23, and the winter vacation period will last from Jan. 24 to Feb. 7.

(Editorial)—LET US TEACH PROFOUND AND LASTING KNOWLEDGE. (Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The traditional January teachers' conferences are now in progress throughout the country. These conferences will discuss the work of the schools during the first half and the tasks of the second half of the school year, analyzing the work of the past months and outlining means of eliminating shortcomings and improving pedagogical work. The work of the conferences must be correctly organized if these important tasks are to be performed. Ostentatiousness and hubbub only hinder the work of the conferences, which should be keynoted by creative discussion of vital school problems. Principled criticism and self-criticism must be promoted and exchanges of experience assured.

Success in the struggle for a high proportion of students promoted depends first of all on correct organization of the educational process in the schools.

Soviet schools are constantly improving their work, improving the quality of instruction and intensifying and expanding the pupils' knowledge. Every year more teachers, classes and schools fulfill the study program with a high number of pupils promoted. At the same time it must be pointed out that some public education agencies, schools and teachers are not making full use of existing favorable opportunities for effecting a decided improvement in the quality of instruction.

Pupils in a number of schools are still given inadequate instruction in their native language, and there are also major

shortcomings in the teaching of mathematics, literature, history and geography. Considerable work has been done in recent years to improve school instruction in biology, taking the latest achievements in science into consideration. In some schools, however, the pupils are still not given the necessary instruction in Michurin biology and Pavlov psysiology. Such shortcomings cannot be tolerated. They must be the subject of serious discussion at the teachers' conferences.

At the same time that our schools turn out people with well-rounded education, well acquainted with the principles of science and able to make practical use of them, they must also devote serious attention to physical education, showing concern for the pupils' health, seeing to the skilled combining of studies and leisure and not permitting the pupils to be overloaded with homework. Unfortunately, there are still teachers who are not struggling sufficiently to improve the quality of instruction and are giving their pupils far too much homework.

By no means all public education agencies are providing concrete guidance of the work of the schools or helping teachers enough to improve their qualifications. The Omsk Province Department of Public Education, for example, does not pay enough attention to the work of the schools and does a poor job of studying and disseminating the progressive experience of the best schools and teachers. It has lost sight of problems of providing training and refresher training for the teachers. It is no wonder that in many schools of Omsk Province the number of pupils promoted is small. There are also serious shortcomings in the work of the public education agencies of Kurgan Province, the Altai Territory and the Dagestan and Tadzhik Republics.

The public education agencies must master the art of guidance and control, of rendering effective aid to the schools and guiding teaching personnel in overcoming shortcomings in their work. However, some ministries of education and departments of public education spend too much time issuing various orders and decrees without bothering to see that they are carried out or to provide concrete aid to the schools.

The local Party organizations must keep the work of the schools and public education agencies constantly in view. Party committees which show no interest in public education needs make a serious mistake. The Dzhalal-Abad Province Party Committee in Kirgizia, for example, takes the wrong stand in tolerating the fact that the law on universal seven-year education is poorly observed and that the schools are not fighting persistently to improve the quality of instruction.

The Young Communist League and Young Pioneer organizations play an important role in the work of the schools and in the communist education of the working people. Working in close contact with the teachers, they can and must help the schools in every way.

NEW HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. (Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) Higher education is being constantly extended in our country. The first examinations are now being held in the new university opened in Frunze last year. Graduate students are also working there. New hydrotechnical, agricultural and pedagogical institutes and faculties and evening and correspondence departments have been opened in a number of towns, and branches of higher technical institutes have been opened in large enterprises.

In 1952 higher educational institutions will increase the number of graduates trained for the great construction projects of communism and for various branches of the national economy and culture. A Municipal Engineering Institute is being opened in Stalingrad this year. A large building is being erected to house it, and a students' hostel and faculty apartment house will also be built.

A teachers' institute will be opened in the city of Kyzyl, capital of Tuva Autonomous Province, while pedagogical institutes are being set up in Petrozavodsk (Karelo-Finnish Republic) and Tiraspol (Moldavian Republic).

The Arts

ART OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.—Performance of Chinese Artists in Moscow. (By U.S.S.R. People's Artist Sergei Gerasimov. Pravda, Jan. 3, p. 3. 1300 words. Summary:) Artists of the Chinese People's Republic are scoring a great success on their visit to Moscow. They first met the Moscow audience at a concert in Tschaikowsky Hall. It was a meeting between two friends, two brothers, a demonstration of the indestructible friendship of two free peoples.

The concert opened with A. Alexandrov's "Stalin Cantata," followed by "Sunrise in the East," dedicated to Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people. Two mighty forces indissolubly bound together seemed to sound in these favorite folk songs. The ensemble demonstrated excellent coordination and high skill, immediately winning the approval of the audience.

The other participants in the concert enjoyed equal success, especially the remarkable dance group in their banner dance and the performers of the classical opera "San Cha Kou" ("At the Crossing"). The trick bicycle riders, already known to Muscovites from their tours, also received deserved recognition. These young circus performers demonstrated complete mastery, great ingenuity and genuine skill.

The vocal part of the concert included folk songs devoted to the hopes, struggle and triumph of the common people and also met with the warm response from the audience.

The concert ended with a scene from the music drama "We Will Destroy the Aggressors." The audience followed the action of this simple play with excitement and profound sympathy. The features of the new art now forming in liberated China manifested themselves in full strength in this scene. This art is aimed at the mass of spectators and has compelling agitational force, truthfulness and vitality of intonation, energy and sincerity in its character portrayals. The folk scenes are permeated with the grandeur of labor, of the collective will. This art makes extensive use of the tradition of folk performances of the yang-ko, but gradually assumes the form of an independent type of musical drama or folk opera.

The music drama "Gray-Haired Girl," performed by artists of the Chinese People's Republic in the Stanislavsky—Nemirovich-Danchenko Theater, is an example of folk opera in its finished form, the subject of which is already known from the film of the same name.* The performance by the Chinese artists gives a profound and accurate notion of the tremendous development of the new Chinese art in the short period of the existence of the Chinese People's Republic. Even though it retains certain traditional conventions, the performance is marked by the folk quality and clear expressive form characteristic of Chinese national opera performance. Everything—sets, costumes and most of all the acting—is subordinated to a single, integral task: that of revealing with courageous simplicity the life of the people, not detracting from it through sentimentality but striving most of all to portray those active creative forces which have pointed the way for the Chinese people in their years of fighting against domestic and foreign reaction. The entire system of monstrous exploitation which stultified the life of the Chinese laborer is simply and truthfully portrayed. Now all this is over, and in the last act the new force of light, labor and creativeness sounds forth in a powerful chorus asserting the new, free life.

The performances by the artists of the Chinese People's Republic will be continued in other cities of the Soviet Union. Soviet audiences see in this meeting with the Chinese artists not only a demonstration of the growing creative power of the young masters of Chinese art but also a manifestation of the firm friendship of two great peoples.

RUMANIAN ARTISTS' CONCERTS IN MOSCOW. (By Russian Republic Honored Artist A. Anisimov. Pravda, Jan 8, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Highly successful concerts by the Rumanian State Folk Orchestra and the dance ensemble of the Bucharest Union of Working Youth have taken place in the concert halls and Palaces of Culture of Moscow.

The performances of these two groups are notable for the way in which their program mirrors the beauty of the liberated Rumanian people's art, which now has before it extensive possibilities of development.

The Rumanian State Folk Orchestra, organized in 1949 under the Institute of Folklore, carefully conveys in its performance

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 40, p. 44.

all the characteristic and unique traits of genuine folk music. Most of the works performed by the orchestra are based on real Rumanian folk songs and dances.

The simple, direct melodies, the rapid, impulsive pace of most of the dances, the economy and precision of movement, the colorful folk costumes made with such taste, and lastly the genuinely youthful inspiration of the young performers assures the Rumanian artists deserved success.

We would like to advise our talented Rumanian guests that in their future work they should avoid certain shortcomings. The ways in which the orchestra is employed are somewhat monotonous. The very successfully organized orchestra can greatly enrich its repertoire with contemporary folk songs and new works by Rumanian composers. The artists should expand their repertoire and work constantly to improve their choreographic skill.

The concerts of the Rumanian groups, which are now being given in other cities of the Soviet Union, have been a fresh expression of the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and democratic Rumania. Let us wish our friends further creative successes.

Press and Publishing

(Editorial)—NOTEWORTHY TRADITION OF OUR PRESS. (Pravda, Jan. 5, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) Increasing the number of contributors and constantly working with them is vital to improving the quality of every newspaper, magazine and publication. By enlisting the best propaganda forces the editors can considerably raise the ideological and theoretical level of the articles published. That organ in whose work the Party aktiv and the leaders of Party organizations participate can best elucidate Party life, while success in propagandizing progressive experience and the achievements of science depends largely upon the degree to which the editors rely upon Stakhanovites in industry, skilled farmers and scientists. Naturally, the workers on the great construction projects of communism have much of interest to say about these projects.

Many newspapers now carry regular articles by initiators of new methods of Stakhanovite work, and propaganda of progressive experience in agriculture has improved. Every printed organ and every publishing house has its peculiarities, but everywhere the basic principle remains: reliance on contributors and enlistment of them in editorial work on a large scale. This is why weakening of ties between an editorial staff and the aktiv is not only a shortcoming but constitutes a deviation from the principles of the Bolshevist press.

Whereas the creative work of many printed organs is the result of their broad contacts with contributors, the low level of work by a number of others is the result of poor ties with the public. The literary magazine of the Tadzhik Republic Union of Soviet Writers works apart from young writers and suffers from a critical lack of essays, short stories and review articles. The organ of the Karelo-Finnish Union of Soviet Writers likewise complains of lack of material. Meanwhile these republics have outstanding literary talent as well as thousands of Stakhanovites and specialists who have something to tell the reader.

Genuine help to writers has nothing in common with the desire to print articles indiscriminately and at all costs. Unfortunately, some editorial boards do not work constantly and attentively with writers. Why, for example, have Belorussian readers stopped contributing to their magazine Sovetskaya shkola [The Soviet School]? Primarily because the editors do not maintain the right sort of relationship with the writers. The editors of this magazine give formal and unintelligible answers to the writers of articles and radically alter manuscripts without their consent.

Improved work with the writers is the guarantee that the standards of newspapers, magazines and publishing houses will improve. It is also necessary to enlist the general public in the discussion of editorial problems. The opinion of cultural workers, scientists, writers, Stakhanovites and leading agricultural workers with regard to manuscripts and trends in editorial work is very important.

The editors of many magazines, and the publishing houses in particular, lack close ties with the scientists and writers. This is a major fault in the work of the Tadzhik State Publishing House, which has operated for a long time without the services of an editorial advisory board. Review writers and translators have lost their interest in publishing matters.

It is the duty of Party organizations to make full use of the opportunities for propagandizing the tremendous scope of creative work in our country. They must see that an atmosphere is created in all editorial offices and publishing houses in which work with contributors is considered a matter of great political importance. The Party organizations must show constant concern that all newspapers, magazines and publishing houses rely in their work on the help and support of the general public.

Review of the Press: CONCERNING THEATER REVIEWS. (Pravda, Jan. 6, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... More and more reviews have appeared in the local newspapers recently in which the authors strive to define the merits and shortcomings in the playwright's work and to give the reader a notion of the handling of the play's ideological content on the stage, the treatment of its characters and the virtues and shortcomings of the actors and of the production as a whole. However, the level of some newspaper articles on problems of the theater is far beneath the demands made of criticisms by the modern Soviet spectator and reader. One is struck first of all by the lack of articles dealing with general problems. The newspapers print as a rule only reviews of individual productions. ... Many newspapers continue to publish reviews of productions only rarely, and though some reviews are good, there are still many which are written in stereotyped fashion and suffer serious shortcomings. ...

In analyzing the performances of the actors the reviewers sometimes fail to show that they know life or the theater. They attempt to get off with inconclusive definitions of a general nature, at the same time playing endless variations on the same theme. ... In the newspaper Severny rabochy [The Northern Worker] (Nov. 20) D. Bondaryov reviewed the production of "Unforgettable 1919" at Yaroslavl's F. G. Volkov Theater but said nothing about the work of the actor and director in coping with the responsible task of re-creating the figure of V. I. Lenin in the production. The author of the article says of one of the persons in the play: "Voronov acts in a convincing and confident manner. One senses in him a person who knows what he is about." This cannot in any wise be said about the reviewer himself.

It is no accident that theater personnel express dissatisfaction in letters to Pravda at the level of the theater reviews published in certain local newspapers. Comrade D. Barkhatov, Director of the Tyumen Province Drama Theater, writes about this, expressing indignation that An. Alov's review (Tyumenskaya pravda [Tyumen Truth], Sept. 28) analyzes the performance of the actor Volkov in the play "The Oath at the Old Idol Temple," when the actor Volkov did not take part in this play. How, after this irresponsible attitude of the reviewer toward his work, can the reader believe his evaluations?...

Comrade L. Shcheglov, Director of the F. G. Volkov Theater, writes from Yaroslavl: "We are waiting for the newspaper Severny rabochy to print a serious, competent evaluation of our productions, which is vital to the theater's further development. We have been waiting for a long time and, unfortunately, so far to no avail***

"With what bewilderment, disappointment and indignation the theater company reads a review of its work written in crude and pedantic terms, drily, without conviction and offensively indifferent to the great effort the company has expended!

"Most reviews do not make any attempt to analyze the theater's creative work, to reveal the essence of the success or failure of a given production. Nor do they attempt to trace the trend of the theater's development from one production to another, to confront the theater with a serious creative task, or to warn it against various erroneous tendencies. The theater is acutely aware of the great discrepancy between the heightened demands made of it by our Party and by the Soviet audience on the one hand, and of those unhelpful evaluations of its work which are printed in Severny rabochy on the other. The language of most of the reviews is extremely pale, stereotyped and sometimes illiterate." ...

Only the person who knows life and theater art can write profound, meaty reviews and articles about the theater. It is the duty of newspaper editorial boards to see that their writers discuss in a principled and qualified manner the work of the playwright and of the entire group which creates productions for the Soviet audience.

REFERENCE ALMANAC. (Izvestia, Jan. 1, p. 2. Complete text:) The State Political Publishing House has issued a mass edition of the "Reference Almanac for 1952," the first section of which is devoted to memorable dates and national holidays. This section begins with Comrade J. V. Stalin's speech at the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets on Jan. 26, 1924, the great oath sworn in the name of the Bolshevist party by the inspired continuer of Lenin's cause, his comrade-in-arms and friend, the beloved leader and teacher of the working people, during the days of mourning for Lenin. The second edition of the book contains brief historical data on anniversaries and memorable dates.

The calendar and handbook makes use of material describing the tremendous successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Bolshevist party during the postwar five-year plan.

FOR SOVIET CHILDREN. (Izvestia, Jan. 3, p. 2. Complete text:) The Moscow Print Shop No. 1 has given a fine present to the children. It has issued a "Children's Calendar for 1951," in which the little ones will find verses and selections from Russian classical fairy tales and from fairy tales by Soviet writers, plus many carefully executed colored pictures. A selection of games and plays has been added to the calendar, as well as cutout patterns for carnival costumes and toys.

NEW NEWSPAPER. (Pravda, Jan. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) Vilnius—The first issue of a new newspaper called Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], organ of the Vilnius Province Party Committee and Province Soviet has appeared.

The articles and reports published in the issue are devoted to the victories won by the Soviet people in 1951.

This newspaper appears in Lithuanian, Russian and Polish editions.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'AND NO ANSWER FOLLOWED.' * (Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Yaroslavl Province Party Committee has discussed Pravda's review of the press entitled "And No Answer Followed" and has acknowledged as correct the criticism of the newspaper Severny rabochy [Northern Worker].

It was pointed out that certain city and district Party committees tend to ignore criticisms in Severny rabochy and that some organizations permit an intolerable amount of red tape in investigating reports and letters addressed to the editors for investigation and action.

The bureau of the province Party committee considers these actions an attempt to suppress criticism and a sign of bureaucracy and red tape. The bureau cannot allow critical articles in the province newspaper to be ignored.

The province committee bureau has demanded that the editors of Severny rabochy put an end to the formal attitude toward letters from the working people and that it assure prompt investigation and appropriate action in response to every letter.

The city and district Party committees and primary Party units have been advised to assure prompt discussion of critical articles in the province newspaper and in the city, district and factory newspapers, and to see that practical steps are taken in this connection with a view to eliminating the shortcomings and comprehensively developing Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism.

The province committee bureau has condemned the incorrect attitude of the Yaroslavl Province and City Soviet Executive Committees, the province department of public education, the province agricultural administration and the Burmakino District Soviet Executive Committee toward articles in Severny rabochy and letters from the working people to the editors of the newspaper.

In order to increase the effect of articles in Severny rabochy it has been decided to discuss periodically in the province Party committee bureau reports by the editor on the effectiveness of articles published and letters sent to the editors for investigation and action.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'NEWSPAPER AND LIFE.' * (Pravda, Jan. 3, p. 3. Complete text:) The bureau of the Karelo-Finnish Republic Communist Party Central Committee has discussed Pravda's review of the press entitled "Newspaper and Life" and has acknowledged its criticism of shortcomings and errors in the work of the republic newspaper Totuus. The bureau has ordered the dismissal of Comrade Ye. F. Yemelyanov, editor of the newspaper, for failure to provide guidance of the newspaper and has instructed the editorial board to eliminate the shortcomings in the newspaper's work.

Radio–TV

RADIO IN LATVIAN VILLAGES. (Pravda, Jan. 7, p. 1. Complete text:) Riga—Extensive work is in progress in the republic to bring radio services to rural districts. Five, six and more radio transmission lines are now in use in many districts.

Communications workers are making extensive use of the existing telephone network in order to bring radio broadcasts to outlying farms. Using special equipment manufactured in the workshops of the republic, the communications workers have found it possible to transmit radio programs over telephone lines without interfering at all with telephone conversations. The first such method was tried out on a group of collective farms in Tukums District—the Michurin, Briviba [Freedom], Stalin Constitution and Apvieniba [Unity] Collective Farms—where 29 radio outlets were hooked up to four telephones.

The Apvieniba Collective Farm, situated 25 kilometers from the district center, now has radio programs for its club, collective farm office, milk delivery center, kindergarten and many homes. Work began Jan. 6 to bring radio broadcasts to the settlements of Enkuri, Smarde and Grenci.

The republic's radio broadcast committee gives regular broadcasts for rural listeners.

Sports

WORLD RECORDS OF SOVIET ICE SKATERS. (Izvestia, Jan. 8, p. 4. 275 words. Condensed text:) Alma-Ata—A meet of the country's best ice skaters competing for the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers' prize is in progress at a high mountain rink near Alma-Ata.

Yu. Sergeyev of Moscow finished the 500-meter event in 41.7 seconds, breaking the world record set in 1937 by G. Engnestangen of Norway, and G. Beryozin of Leningrad ran the 1000-meter race in one minute, 27.3 seconds, breaking the world record for this distance set by C. Thunberg of Finland. But Ye. Grishin covered this distance even more rapidly, finishing in one minute, 26.4 seconds.

Gennady Piskunov of Gorky broke the all-Soviet record in the 5000-meter race, finishing in eight minutes, 21.8 seconds.

B. Shilkov of Leningrad equaled the world record of two minutes, 13.8 seconds in the 1500-meter race, and B. Beryozin broke the all-Soviet record in the 3000-meter race, finishing in four minutes, 50.5 seconds. N. Mamonov beat the all-Soviet record time in the 10,000-meter event by 17.1 seconds.

Yu. Golovchenko won the over-all men's championship with a total of 191.138 points, setting another all-Soviet record. ...

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 37, pp. 45-46.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 37, p. 45.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest. Izvestia, usually not published Mondays, did not appear on Monday and Wednesday of this week.

JAN. 1—8, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE

Message from J. Stalin to Editor in Chief of Kyodo Agency Kiyoshi Iwamoto, Pr 1/1-250. Foreign comment on J. V. Stalin's message to Editor in Chief of Kyodo Agency K. Iwamoto [from Japan, Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Italy, France, Britain, U.S.A., Norway, Denmark, Pakistan, Switzerland and India], Pr-Izv 3/3-1800; [Japan, Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, Mongolian People's Republic, Germany, Finland, U.S.A., France, Sweden and Uruguay], Pr 4/3-2800, Izv 4/3-2500; [from Japan, Chinese People's Republic, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania, India, France, Belgium, Austria and Iran], Pr-Izv 5/3-3000. We are stronger now—What Japanese workers are saying [about Stalin's New Year's message], by A. Kozhin, Pr 4/3-2000. Outstanding contribution to struggle for peace [Stalin's message to K. Iwamoto], by Academician G. Alexandrov, Izv 5/2-2000.

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Reference almanac [for 1952 published by State Political Publishing House], Izv 1/2-100. [Contents of] No. 1 of magazine News, Pr 1/4-225, Izv 1/3-100. New newspaper [Krasnaya zvezda (Red Star), organ of Vilnius Province Party Committee and province Soviet begins publication], Pr 2/2-75. Review of the press: Concerning culture in newspaper work [Omskaya pravda (Omsk Truth) indulges in petty criticism, overlooks great shortcomings in its province],

Pr 3/2-1000. Follow-up: "Newspaper and life" [Editor of Karelo-Finnish newspaper Totuus dismissed; paper directed to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 3/3-50. For Soviet children [1952 children's calendar published], Izv 3/2-75. Criticism and review: Innovators [Book on 200 outstanding innovators is good beginning; more should follow], by K. Taradankin, Izv 4/2-1000. (Editorial)—Noteworthy tradition of our press [Extensive reliance on aktiv of writers], Pr 5/1-1400. Books by Irkutsk writers [1,000,000 copies printed during 1951], Izv 5/1-150. Review of the press: Concerning theater reviews [Local newspapers should devote more space to discussion of general state of local dramatic work], Pr 6/2-1200. Follow-up: "And no answer followed" [Yaroslavl Province Party units outline measures to ensure prompt action on complaints made in letters to the editor], Pr 7/2-300.

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DEVIATIONS——— FEATURE

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tempted to cover up and minimize the bourgeois nationalist errors committed by Nepesov.

Those taking part in the session revealed serious shortcomings in the work of the theaters, of the Arts Administration of the Turkmenian Republic Council of Ministers, and in the work of newspapers and magazines.

In its decision the session framed concrete measures to bring about an advance in all the ideological work in the republic.

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ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.